

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

## MR. HARDING WINNER OF OHIO NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR FIGHT

Former Lieutenant-Governor  
Victorious on the Third  
Ballot—James R. Garfield  
Dropped Out of Race.

### INSURGENTS BEATEN

"Standpat" Platform Indorsing Taft Administration and the Tariff Adopted Without Opposition.

**THE THIRD AND WINNING BALLOT.**  
Necessary for a choice..... 534  
Warren G. Harding..... 746  
Oren B. Brown..... 120  
Nicholas Longworth..... 105  
James R. Garfield..... 5  
Total ..... 1006

CONVENTION HALL, Columbus, O.—Warren G. Harding, editor of the Marion Star, was today nominated for Governor on the third ballot by the state Republican convention after a brisk fight.

The result of the first ballot was:

Harding, 485; Brown, 413; Garfield, 73;

Longworth, 92; Denman, 2. No choice.

The result of the second ballot was:

Harding, 497; Brown, 363; Longworth, 164; Garfield, 38; Foraker, 4.

On the third ballot Mr. Cox threw his 91 votes to Harding, puncturing Senator Burton's boom for Mr. Longworth.

R. R. Nevin of Montgomery county moved to make the nomination of Mr. Harding unanimous. It carried with cheers.

Paul Howland presented Lieutenant-Governor Francis W. Treadway for re-nomination and he was chosen by acclamation.

The man who will oppose Governor Harmon, the Democratic nominee, gathered strength steadily against Judge Oren B. Brown of Marion, backed by George B. Cox of Cincinnati; Congressman Nicholas Longworth, a dark horse, fathered by Senator Theodore E. Burton; James R. Garfield, who announced his withdrawal on account of the "standpat" platform adopted by the convention; and Carmi A. Thompson, secretary of state.

At the same time Mr. Garfield sent out the word that his name would not go before the convention as a candidate for Governor. His supporters sat mute while the stand-patters, led by Senator Dick, presented to the convention the strongest stand-pat platform that an Ohio convention has seen in many years.

It was the failure of some of Mr. Garfield's leading supporters to stand up and fight that caused him to withdraw and let the stand-patters have their way.

Mr. Garfield's withdrawal put the stand-patters in high glee. The other candidates for Governor—Judge Brown, Warren G. Harding and Carmi Thompson—each set up the claim that he would get the bulk of Mr. Garfield's support.

When the call of counties for nominations for Governor was made Cuyahoga passed without any mention of Mr. Garfield.

Grant Mouser, a former congressman, on behalf of Marion county, named Warren G. Harding.

Robert R. Nevin of Montgomery named Judge Oren Britt Brown of Dayton.

"Who is Judge Brown?" was asked, and like a flash came the reply: "The Cox candidate."

There was a turmoil of cheers, genuine and ironical, and cries of "What is Cox?" "The boss of Ohio."

Carmi Thompson's name was not presented to the convention and the balloting began with only Messrs. Brown and Harding in the race. Cuyahoga county, containing the Cleveland delegation, voted 10 for Mr. Brown, 10 for Mr. Harding and 76 for Mr. Longworth, Hamilton county, Mr. Cox's delegation, voted 91 for Judge Brown.

Granville W. Mooney, speaker of the House, and John L. Sullivan of Anglesea county, were placed in nomination for secretary of state. Mr. Mooney was nominated by acclamation.

R. W. Archer was nominated for state treasurer on the first ballot over Richard Gilson.

Attorney General U. G. Denman was renominated by acclamation.

The platform endorses President Taft's administration and his renomination in 1912, endorses the Ohio delegation in Congress and the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Particular emphasis is laid on the tariff commission.

It declares in favor of the ship subsidy, bigger navy, improvements of rivers and harbors, and further amendment of the anti-trust laws to enable quicker adjudication, endorses the conservation idea, declares for further generous pension legislation and denounces the Democratic state platform as insincere on the subject.

The plank indorsing Mr. Taft and the tariff are as follows:

"We commend in highest terms the splendid administration of William H. Taft, are proud of the results he has already achieved in his 17 months in office and pledge him our hearty and united support in his further efforts as chief

Three-Times Candidate for Presidency Facing Opponents in Nebraska



(Photo by Chickering.)  
**HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.**

Famous Democrat is making a gallant

fight for local option at Nebraska state convention.

## PAPER CALLS BOSTON THE MOST EXPENSIVE CITY IN ALL AMERICA

The assertion of those who are prone to declare that Boston is an expensive city in which to live, would appear to be borne out in part by a report of the census bureau at Washington, given out today regarding financial statistics for cities for the year 1908.

This report shows that of all the cities in the United States of 30,000 population and over, Boston's running expenses were highest. The per capita average was \$27.58, while that of New York, its nearest competitor, was only \$24.71.

Also, it is shown that Boston is among the cities of the nation that pays most for the maintenance of its schools, New York, Mass., running even higher than its larger neighbor, and Springfield, Mass., equaling Boston.

The per capita average in Boston paid for education is \$6. Springfield's is the same, and that of New York is \$8, while in Montgomery, Ala., the average is as low as \$1.63.

All told, the report shows that about \$405,000,000 were spent in 1908 in maintaining and operating the city departments of the 158 largest cities in the United States having an estimated population of 30,000 or more in 1908, whose financial statistics for that year have been collected by the census bureau and are analytically presented in its annual report on the statistics of cities for the year 1908.

In his letter of transmittal to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, Director Durand of the census bureau states that the report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. LeGrand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, with the assistance of Division Chief Maling of the census division of statistics of cities.

The maintenance of schools represents 95 per cent of the total expenses of cities for "education" and cost more than any other municipal function, while the protection of life and property by the police, fire, and associated departments was second in cost. These two functions of education and protection of life and property cost 55 per cent of about \$405,000,000, which was the total expense of maintaining and operating city departments. For the whole group of cities the average per capita of expenses for schools was \$4.70; for police departments, \$2.25; for fire departments, \$1.80. These per capita averages vary greatly among the several cities. Salt Lake City expended \$8.18 per capita for schools; Newton, Mass., \$8.1; and New York, Boston, Washington, Newark, Denver, Springfield, Mass., and Sacramento each expended over \$6 for the same purpose, voted 91 for Judge Brown.

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tariff commission.

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

**SENATOR LODGE CANCELS TOUR.**

Senator Lodge's proposed trip down the North Shore this week has been canceled. His speech before the Republican city committee of Beverly will be delivered Aug. 3, the meeting of the committee having been postponed to that day. The outing of the Gloucester Business Men's Association, scheduled for Thursday, at which the senator was to speak, has been declared off because President Taft could not attend, it is informed.

It declares in favor of the ship subsidy,

bigger navy, improvements of rivers and

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of the Wakefield Merchants and Business

Men's Association is being held.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910—VOL. II., NO. 203.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## BOSTON IS LEADING NEW YORK, 4-2, AT END OF THE FOURTH

Score Tied at End of First Inning, but Home Team Takes the Lead in the Third.

### BIG CROWD PRESENT

**FIRST GAME.**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Boston ..... 1 0 3 0  
New York ..... 1 0 1 0  
Batteries, Hughes and Mitchell, Cicotte and Carrigan.

Boston and New York started the first game of their double-header on the Huntington avenue grounds just before 2 o'clock this afternoon before a big crowd of enthusiastic baseball followers. With the question of second place in the championship race resting on the outcome of this series great baseball was looked for by the many thousands present.

New York scored a run in the first inning on a two-base hit by Knight and a single by Cree, after two men were out.

Boston scored a run in the second half of the first on a single by Hooper, sacrifices by Engle and Speaker and Stahl's two-bagger.

Boston is now in second place with a percentage of .600, with New York a close third at .588. Two victories for Boston this afternoon would put that club four full games ahead of New York, while a clean-up for the latter would put that club in second place, less than half a game ahead of the local club. An even break leaves their positions relatively the same as at present.

Both of these teams are playing remarkable baseball at present with Boston having the best record against the western clubs in the series just closed. Boston won 16 and lost 4 games against those teams, while New York won 10 and lost 7.

Both Manager Donovan of the local team and Manager Stalling of the New Yorks were determined to do their utmost to get both games this afternoon.

The former selected Cicotte and Carrigan as his battery for the first game, holding Smith in reserve for the second. Manager Stalling picked Hughes and Mitchell for the first with Quinn as his likely choice for the second.

### IRRIGATION BOARD TOUR TOMORROW

WASHINGTON—The Pathfinder dam of the North Platte irrigation project in Wyoming will be the first of the reclamation works which will come under the personal observation of the board of army engineers charged with the responsibility of reporting to the President upon the feasibility of completing or extending the existing projects. The board, accompanied by Gen. William L. Marshall, consulting engineer, will leave Washington tomorrow.

The principal arguments used against the proposed change was that the business center of Boston was growing in the direction of the South End and Back Bay sections and that in a few years the Warren street site would place the new High School of Commerce in the very center of the city's business activity, where, it is argued, the business men who are back of the proposition want it to be, because the students would be close to the business houses with which it is proposed the school shall be closely affiliated.

Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was on

the federal department of commerce and labor, addressed the members of the

New England Shoe and Leather Association at their headquarters, 166 Essex street, this afternoon. Mr. Rothwell has

spent more than a year in an investigation of conditions in Argentina, Brazil and several other South American countries, and has also studied shoe and leather market possibilities in Mexico and Cuba.

He illustrated his remarks with samples of leather manufactured in the countries he has visited, and also displayed an interesting series of photographs of South American shoe factories.

President Charles C. Hoyt of the association presided, and before introducing Mr. Rothwell referred to the importance of the market in Latin America to the shoe and leather manufacturers of New England, and called attention to the fact that the New England Shoe and Leather Association is making a special effort to stimulate interest in the foreign field.

Mr. Rothwell said in part:

"I was charged by the federal government in March, 1909, to investigate the conditions of the shoe and leather trades and industries in Latin America, in the interests and for the benefit of the shoe and leather manufacturers and exporters in the United States.

"Studies were accordingly prosecuted in South American republics, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela and the British West Indian island of Barbados.

"The shoe manufacturing industry is

making rapid progress in South America, especially in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

"All classes of machine-made footwear are turned out, Goodyear belts, McKay sewed, turned, nailed and pegged; in fact, practically every sort of shoe that is manufactured in the United States.

The better grades as at present produced compare favorably with the \$3 and \$3.50 goods made here. The tariffs of the three countries mentioned will

protect the native industries; according

to our exports to these countries must

be necessarily limited in quality.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

**AID STILL NEEDED AT CAMPBELLTON**

OTTUMWA, Ia.—Although the statewide primaries in June made Claude Porter the candidate for Governor of the Iowa Democratic party and settled nearly all the other nominations, there are 1000 delegates here today to decide upon the platform, listen to speeches, choose a new state central committee and nominate the Taft administration.

There is a three-cornered fight over

the liquor question. One faction wants

a brief plank favoring local option.

Another faction wants to drop the issue

at this time, while a third faction wants

to do their own cooking and have to

rely on canned goods.

The loss is now placed at \$7,000,000,

much of which was on mills and im-

ense quantities of finished and un-

finished lumber. The work of building

temporary structures is progressing

steadily.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Lieutenant-Governor

Tweedie, who is here, spoke Tuesday

night of the Campbellton situation. He

said in part: "When we find contribu-

tions of \$10,000 coming in from the city

of Boston and no amounts from many

wealthy cities of our own Dominion

it is proper to infer that the people

are not thoroughly aroused as to the

need and the utmost need for large

and generous assistance. Money, food

and clothes are needed."

CHICAGO BUILDING TRADE STRIKE.

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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## European Aeronautical Notes

(Special to The Monitor.)  
 BETHENY—Some fine performances by several of the airmen were witnessed before the close of the aviation week, M. Morane doing 20 kilometers (12½ miles) in 12m. 45½s. on his Bleriot monoplane, while he accomplished later on in the day a record speed of 66½ miles per hour.

An interesting race was the competition for the Michel Eiffel prize which consists of a cross-country flight, three machines starting together at a given signal from a definite line and racing round a given point back to the starting point, a distance of 22 kilometers. Groups of three machines were started at intervals of three minutes, and were watched with the greatest interest by large numbers of spectators. The winner of the Eiffel prize was Leblanc, who covered the distance in 17m. 14s. The longest flight was accomplished by Labouhere on an Antoinette monoplane when he flew 212½ miles in 4h. 37m., after which he descended so as to prevent any possibility of his running short of petrol while in the air. M. Mamet won a prize of £5,000 by carrying two passengers on a Bleriot monoplane over 92 kilometers in 1½ hours. M. Olieislagers won a £2,000 prize for the greatest distance single flight by covering 200 kilometers, Cattaneo being second and winning £5,000, Latham third, winning £3,000, and Labouhere fourth, winning £2,000.

The most sensational flight was made by M. Morane when he started on a specially built Bleriot monoplane fitted with a new 100 horsepower Gnome 14 cylinder motor. When he left the ground there were 10 aeroplanes in the air all of which M. Morane successfully passed, flying 5 kilometers in 2m. 50s., on the first circuit, while on the second circuit he covered the distance in 2m. 51s., or at an average speed of 105 kilometers an hour.

This airmen will in all probability have four machines flying at Bourne meeting.

M. Olieislagers, in addition to winning the first prize for the greatest distance single flight, has beaten all distance records from 30 kilometers upward by flying slightly over 240 miles in 3h. 5m. 5½s.

The grand prix de Champagne, the builder's prize of £50,000, was won as follows: (1) Antoinette aeroplane with 2501 kilometers; (2) a Bleriot with 2203 kilometers; (3) Farman, with 1827 kilometers.

Of the individual machines, the Bleriot monoplane of Olieislagers won easily with 1373 kilometers. The height prize for the whole meeting was won by Latham with 1386 meters.

The great question of the superiority of the biplane has as usual been much discussed during this meeting, and the opinion is expressed that the monoplanes are very much superior to the biplanes. While there is perhaps not sufficient evidence on which to form an opinion as to the superiority of the one over the other for practical purposes, it may perhaps be said that as far as racing is concerned the monoplane is the more useful design. Again, it is considered that the majority of the best airmen use monoplanes, but before it would be possible to form a correct opinion as to the respective value of the two patterns, it would be necessary to keep a careful and accurate record of the behavior of biplanes and monoplanes driven by competent airmen in identical circumstances. As to whether there is any specific advantage to be derived from tests of this nature in the present state of affairs is an open question.

Improvements are being made almost daily and there is no reason to doubt that in the near future means will be devised that will insure a very much greater stability both for the mono-

## UNITED STATES TO HAVE GOOD DISPLAY AT BUENOS AIRES

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)  
 BUENOS AIRES—Now that the banquets and reviews which the government has considered all that mattered to commemorate the centenary are practically at an end and the special ambassadors have all left the country, there is a probability that the exhibitions, which will be really worth seeing and which manifest the progress of the country, may have a chance.

The agricultural exhibition may be opened in a day or two, although the only section really ready is that of the United States. The American pavilion is one of the most interesting and occupies an extension of 10,000 square feet. The United States government has taken great interest in this show and the special commissioner, Mr. Wards, has worked hard to make it a success so far as his country is concerned.

The American exhibition is an object lesson in agriculture. All classes of cereals and other agricultural produce are well displayed. An interesting model shows a steamer for transport of stock with a landing stage and all the appliances for shipment of cattle according to the American law.

There is also a model stable which will attract attention, as it is so arranged as to be capable of easy enlargement as the stock increases.

The agricultural exhibition, when opened and all the pavilions are ready, will certainly be worth seeing as every possible phase of stock raising and cultivation will be illustrated.

Doubtless the month of July will see all the exhibitions and congresses in full swing and as the 9th of July is a national holiday as well as the 25th of May, there is some hope that efforts will be made to complete all arrangements at any rate within a month of the former date.

Visitors who come in August and September, as advised in these columns will enjoy themselves much more than those who came for nothing in May, as not only will the exhibition be ready, but the climate will be more favorable.

## PEACE CONGRESS OPENS IN SWEDEN FIRST OF AUGUST

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)  
 STOCKHOLM—The international peace congress will sit in Stockholm during the first five days of August and it is announced that the sitting will be opened by Count Taube, the minister of foreign affairs. A number of papers are to be read including one on the "Russian Peace Movement" by Prince Dolgorouki and one on the "Peace Movement During the Last Two Years" by M. Gabat, secretary of the international peace bureau at Berne; one on "Historical Remarks on the Peace Movement" by M. Leo Mechelin of Finland; one on "Peace and War, aspects of the Migration of Nations" by Professor Montelius of Sweden, and one on "Peace and Culture" by Professor Ostwald of Germany.

"Although this notice does not proceed from an authoritative source we believe it convenient to make several corrections. Mexico is cultivating good and cordial relations with the five Central American republics and has taken a lively interest in the conservation of their peace, and to that end took part in the conferences held in Washington and in the treaties and conventions there celebrated."

"The policy of Mexico will continue in accord with these principles; in her own territory she will preserve the strict neutrality and will tolerate no warlike preparations against any of her sister republics."

This official and authoritative statement clearly outlines Mexico's position.

## EARL GREY BEGINS TRIP TO INTERIOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Earl Grey began to day his 5000-mile circle of the Canadian hinterland through the district of Keewatin, through Hudson bay and around the Labrador coast and Newfoundland back to Montreal. The Governor-General will be accompanied by a party of about eight, including Major Trotter, aide-de-camp at Government House, Professor Block, acting director of the geological survey and a member of the McGill University faculty. They take the lake route to Winnipeg and leave there about Aug. 4 by steamer for Norway House, a mounted police and Hudson bay station at the foot of Lake Winnipeg.

From there the party will go by canoe down the Hayes river 500 miles to Fort Nelson under the guidance of Royal Northwest mounted police. At Fort Nelson the party will meet the government steamer Earl Grey, which will take them first to Ft. Churchill and then up through Hudson bay, calling probably at Chesterfield inlet, the northernmost port of the mounted police in eastern Canada, before going through Hudson strait and down the Labrador coast.

It is also announced that Count Leo Tolstoi intends to be present at the congress, but in the event of his being unable to attend he will forward a paper to be read. The members will be received by the King before leaving the country and visits to various places of interest in Sweden will be made.

**GREECE PAYS INDEMNITY.**

(Special to The Monitor.)  
 BUCHAREST—The sum of 20,000 drachmas or £4000 has been paid by the Russian minister in this city to the Romanian government on behalf of the Greek government. This sum represents the indemnity demanded by Romania on account of the attack on the mail steamer Imperatul Trajan on the Piraeus.

**PUERTO CORTÉZ ATTACKED.**

MOBILE, Ala.—According to information brought here on the steamer Bodo, sympathizers of Gen. Manuel Bonilla on Friday morning last attacked the barracks of the Honduran government at Puerto Cortez. Passengers report that martial law has been declared.

## Erecting New Building for the Royal Academy of Music

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A building, which is to cost over \$55,000, is to be erected in the Marylebone road for the Royal Academy of Music. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the new structure was performed a few days ago by Lord Strathcona, who, during the course of a speech delivered at the opening ceremony, pointed out that the academy was founded 88 years ago, since when it had carried out the most excellent work. Generations of men eminent in the musical world had, he said, benefited by the educational facilities which it afforded. The new building, he pointed out, was necessitated by the increasing number of pupils, for whom it would provide ample accommodation, and it would be suitable in every way for meeting the requirements of those using it. Sir George Donaldson, in seconding a vote of thanks to Lord Strathcona, said that the science of music involved very hard work, and a great deal had to be done before students could either sing or play for his country is concerned.

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## Leading Events in Athletic World

## Massachusetts Wins

ANOTHER RACE FOR  
SEAWANHAKA CUP  
SCHEDULED TODAY

The Massachusetts Defeats Canadian Challenger by 4m. 48s.—Latter Disabled When Rope Gives Way.

## TRIANGULAR COURSE

STANDING OF SEAWANHAKA RACES. W. L.

Massachusetts	1	0
St. Lawrence	0	1

MANCHESTER, Mass.—The Massachusetts, which is defending the Seawanha cup for the Manchester Yacht Club, and the St. Lawrence, which is challenging for the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Canada will sail a 12-mile windward and leeward race today, with the outer mark two miles from the start, the course to be covered three times. In view of the fact that the St. Lawrence seems a trifle better off the wind, more close work is anticipated today than was seen Tuesday.

The Massachusetts defeated the St. Lawrence by a triangular course Tuesday by 4m. 48s.

The yachts were having a close and interesting race, with the Massachusetts in the lead, when the lace rope on the gaff began to give way. The end of the line continued to slip through the eye holes every time the challenger went about, until on the third round of the triangle the top of the sail was held only by the mousings. Yet even with this handicap the St. Lawrence held on to the Massachusetts, and gained on some of the legs, with the result that future races are somewhat in doubt, in spite of the margin at the finish of Tuesday's race.

The race was sailed in a strong northwester that varied both in direction and strength, but not sufficiently so as to affect the result. The yachts were given a course that was planned to be a reach, a beat and another reach, but the first reach was a run and the beat was almost a close fetch. Still, it was a fairly good test and would have been a fine contest but for the mishap to the St. Lawrence.

Both yachts tacked in reefs before they left the shelter of the Beverly shore, for the wind was coming off in puffs and very nearly everything off shore was well tacked down. But once out to the start, conditions moderated, so the reefs were shaken out.

The general opinion ashore Tuesday night was that the race far from settles the fate of the Seawanha cup, although in Monday's unfinished race and that part of yesterday's race when the conditions were equal, the Massachusetts had slightly the better of it. Yachtsmen are anxious to see the boats down the wind, and the Canadians in view of their handicap in Tuesday's race are not at all disengaged.

The elapsed times on the three rounds were:

First Round. h. m. s.  
Massachusetts ..... 0.38 34  
St. Lawrence ..... 0.39 38

Second Round.  
Massachusetts ..... 0.40 02  
St. Lawrence ..... 0.40 38

Third Round.  
Massachusetts ..... 0.41 11  
St. Lawrence ..... 1.50 47

Massachusetts won by 4m. 48s.

DOUBLE-HEADER  
AT POINT JUDITH

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—The polo tournament at the Point Judith Country Club was continued, Thursday with a double-header as an attraction for enthusiasts.

The first match was a members' game between the Wanderers of Fauquier county, Virginia, and the Point Judiths. It was a four-period contest and was won by the Wanderers by a score of 6 to 4. The Wanderers gave a very good exhibition of clever riding, and were well supported by Harry Rich at back, who rode an imported pony.

The second event was a special match, the rival four being Point Judith and Bryn Mawr of Pennsylvania. Bryn Mawr won 4 goals to 3½. The clever work of Stradbrooke for Bryn Mawr and the fast riding of Balding, the English player, were features of the match. Alexander Brown of Bryn Mawr also played with his usual dash and made some capital drives across field.

## A. A. JOINS INTERNATIONAL.

After almost a year of uncertainty the Amateur Athletic Union has crossed the Rubicon and thrown in its lot with the International Federation of Swimmers. While the move will in no way affect matters at home, the rules of the federation only coming in force in international meets, the fact of holding membership will insure the acceptance of its records by foreign countries whenever established under federation rules, and in this a decided advantage has been gained. On the other hand, many consider the A. A. U.'s action not entirely wise. By joining the federation, it is contended the American body has practically pledged itself to stand by the latter's dictates and has simply bound its hands against asserting its rights. Others consider that everything is probably for the best.

Manchester Skipper  
Who Piloted American  
Defender to Victory

E. A. BOARDMAN.  
Captain and designer of Massachusetts.

PITTSBURG AND  
BOSTON VICTORS

Former Defeats Philadelphia and the Latter Takes One From Brooklyn in the National League.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	1910	1909	Per cent.
Chicago	54	29	.551	.659	
New York	47	35	.573	.588	
Cincinnati	40	40	.500	.500	
Philadelphia	40	43	.482	.451	
St. Louis	38	47	.442	.420	
Brooklyn	34	51	.400	.398	
Boston	33	53	.375	.289	

## Games Tuesday.

Boston, 2, Brooklyn, 1.  
Pittsburgh, 5, Philadelphia, 2.  
Chicago-St. Louis, postponed.

## Game Today.

Pittsburgh at New York.  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.  
Chicago at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh and Boston won the only two games played in the National League Tuesday, the world's champions defeating Philadelphia 5 to 2 and Boston beating Brooklyn 2 to 1.

## WHITE WINS FOR PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG—White of the Pittsburgh Nationals held Philadelphia to only two hits Tuesday, and his two two-baggers drove in three of Pittsburgh's five runs. The two runs which the visitors scored were on the wildest kinds of throws by Byrne and Flynn. The score:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E.  
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 3  
Batteries, White and Gibson; Foxon and Douglass; Umpires, Johnston and Eason.

## BOSTON NATIONALS WIN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Boston Nationals won Tuesday's game from Brooklyn by a score of 2 to 1. The visitors bunched three of their four hits off Rucker in the second inning, scoring two runs, enough to win. Mattern allowed only three hits, two of which came in the last two innings. Neither of them figured in the home team's run, which was the result of two errors, a sacrifice and a missed third strike. The score:

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E.  
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 3  
Batteries, White and Gibson; Foxon and Douglass; Umpires, Johnston and Eason.

## LAST PRACTICE SHOT STARTS.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The state rifle team squad of 17 went out on the Bay State rifle range this afternoon for the first of the last three days of practice before leaving for the national rifle tournament at Camp Perry, O. Col. J. D. Upton, chief of ordinance, will take his men west Aug. 6 in order that they may become familiar with shooting conditions there before the Ohio State rifle Association matches open on Aug. 15.

The United States navy first and second teams and the United States Naval Academy team under Lieut. Hilary S. Williams have already gone to Camp Perry and the United States marine corps team under Captain Harlow, now at Stump Neck, Md., will start in a few days. Gunnery Sergeant Henry Baptiste, a former crack shot of the Massachusetts team and one time member of company H, sixth regiment, M. V. M., of Stonham, is coaching the marines this year.

## BROCKTON MAY ENTER TEAM.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Cricket Club will hold a special meeting tomorrow evening to decide whether it will enter a team in the Boston and district soccer league the coming fall. George Flowers attended a meeting of representatives of the teams which constituted the league last year, held a few days ago, and will render his report to the full membership of the club. Manager Ganzel of the Rochester has been anxious to strengthen his pitching squad, and put in a bid for Manning, which was accepted by the New Yorker's management.

## NEW YORK RELEASES TWO MEN.

NEW YORK—The New York Americans dropped two players from their roll yesterday, Pitcher Manning going to the champion Rochester Club of the Eastern League, and Outfield McClure to the Jersey City Club of the same league. Manager Ganzel of the Rochester has contented the league last year, held a few days ago, and will render his report to the full membership of the club. Manager Ganzel of the Rochester has been anxious to strengthen his pitching squad, and put in a bid for Manning, which was accepted by the New Yorker's management.

MARSHALL IS NOW  
IN SECOND PLACE

American Chess Expert Defeats Koehlein in the International Chess Masters' Tournament at Hamburg.

HAMBURG—The ninth round of the international chess masters tournament is being played in this city today, according to the following schedule: Speijer vs. Schlechter, Koehlein vs. Salwe, Chotimirski vs. Marshall, Leonhardt vs. Tartakower, Spielmann vs. Forgasz, Duras vs. Yates, Niemzowitsch vs. Alekhine, Teichmann vs. John and Tarrasch a bye.

Play was resumed Tuesday when the eighth round was contested. By winning his game against Koehlein, Schlechter having an off day, the American champion, Frank J. Marshall, worked his way into second place.

Tarrasch won his first victory by beating Teichmann, while Spielmann defeated Yates; Tartakower proved too good for Chotimirski; Salwe went down before Speijer and Forgasz and Leonhardt divided honors by drawing their game. Niemzowitsch and Duras have the better of the positions left unfinished against John and Alekhine, respectively. The standing to date follows:

W. L. W. L.

Speijer ..... 54 1½ Salwe ..... 3½ 3½

Marshall ..... 52 2 Leonhardt ..... 3 4

Duras ..... 45 2½ Speijer ..... 3 5

Chotimirski ..... 40 3½ Chotimirski ..... 3 4

Spielmann ..... 4½ 3½ Teichmann ..... 3 4

Tartakower ..... 4½ 2½ John ..... 3 4

Alekhine ..... 3½ 2½ Koehlein ..... 3½ 3½

Chotimirski ..... 3½ 2½ Yates ..... 4½ 4½

Forgasz ..... 3½ 3½

Yates ..... 3½ 3½

John ..... 3½ 3½

Alekhine ..... 3½ 3½

Teichmann ..... 3½ 3½

John ..... 3½ 3½

Tarrasch ..... 3½ 3½

Marshall ..... 3½ 3½

Speijer ..... 3½ 3½

Chotimirski ..... 3½ 3½

Forgasz ..... 3½ 3½

Yates ..... 3½ 3½

John ..... 3½ 3½

Alekhine ..... 3½ 3½

Teichmann ..... 3½ 3½

John ..... 3½ 3½

Tarrasch ..... 3½ 3½

Marshall ..... 3½ 3½

Speijer ..... 3½ 3½

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Forgasz ..... 3½ 3½

Yates ..... 3½ 3½

John ..... 3½ 3½

Alekhine ..... 3½ 3½

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John ..... 3½ 3½

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Speijer ..... 3½ 3½

Chotimirski ..... 3½ 3½

Forgasz ..... 3½ 3½

Yates ..... 3½ 3½

John ..... 3½ 3½

Alekhine ..... 3½ 3½

Teichmann ..... 3½ 3½

John ..... 3½ 3½

Tarrasch ..... 3½ 3½

Marshall ..... 3½ 3½

Speijer ..... 3½ 3½

Chotimirski ..... 3½ 3½

## PAPER CALLS BOSTON THE MOST EXPENSIVE CITY IN ALL AMERICA

(Continued from Page One.)

while Montgomery expended only \$1.63; Charleston, \$1.81; Norfolk, \$2.15; St. Joseph, \$2.17; Memphis, \$2.19; Knoxville, \$2.28; and Manchester and Galveston, each \$2.34.

The increased cost of maintaining the government departments of cities in recent years is illustrated by the fact that in 147 cities of over 30,000 population in 1902 it was \$13.36 per capita, while for the same cities in 1908 it was \$16.81.

The costs of maintaining the police department during the same interval for the same cities have risen steadily from \$1.90 to 2.26 per capita; the fire department, from \$1.33 to \$1.72; health conservation, from 22 cents to 30 cents; sanitation, from 91 cents to \$1.83; highways from \$1.72 to \$1.83, and schools, from \$3.69 to 4.70.

The financial transactions of these 158 largest cities involved the receipt and expenditure of one and a quarter billions of dollars, the payments amounting to \$284,000,000 and the receipts to \$1,336,000,000. The excess of the receipts over the payments was due to large loans by the cities during the year and is reflected in cash on hand at the close of the year, \$198,000,000, as compared with \$145,000,000 on hand at the beginning of the year.

Gross payments and receipts are divided into "municipal" payments and receipts and "agency" payments and receipts, the latter forming 3.7 per cent of the payments and 3.6 per cent of the receipts, and consisting of transactions in which the city acts as fiscal agent in collecting revenue for the state or county or as trustee for private parties.

Of \$1,236,782,824, which was the total of the municipal payments, 32.7 per cent was for the expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices; 2.5 per cent was paid for the expenses of the maintenance and operation of self-supporting public-service enterprises, such as water-supply systems, lighting systems, etc.; 6.7 per cent was paid in interest on city debt; 22.2 per cent was paid for outlays for new buildings, equipment, and public improvements; 23.3 percent represents payments in liquidation of debt; and 12.5 per cent represents payments of refunds, purchases of investments by city funds, and general transfers.

The expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices for the entire 158 cities amounted to \$404,997,312 more than one fourth of which was paid by New York city. The expenses of the government of Philadelphia were less than one fourth of those of New York city.

The city of over 300,000 population with the smallest running expense was New Orleans, with Milwaukee a close second.

Expressed in per capita averages, the cities of over 300,000 population with the highest expenses were: Boston, \$27.65; New York, \$24.71; and Washington, \$24.63; and those with lowest were New Orleans, \$12.76, and Baltimore, \$13.34. The cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population, with the highest and lowest per capita payments for expenses, were Denver, \$24.44, and St. Joseph, \$5.65. Of the cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, the highest was Yonkers, \$19.35, and the lowest, Savannah, \$7.20. Of those having from 30,000 to 60,000 population, the highest was Sacramento, \$20.34, and the lowest, Joplin, \$5.83.

## THREE BATTALIONS LEAVE STATE CAMP FOR WAR PRACTICE

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Three battalions of the sixth M. V. M. infantry, with their cartridge belts laden with blank ammunition, blanket rolls over their shoulders and one ration for three meals in their haversacks, left the state mustered early today, off to "war." A problem, arranged by First Lieutenant George C. Marshall, the regular army inspector-instructor, is being worked out.

It is to be a red and blue force attack. The actual work commences tonight. The three battalions are leaving camp, but none of them go more than five miles from camp. They are now on a forced march, cooking dinner on the roadside. This afternoon they bivouac in some good spot and throw out sentries, outposts, and patrols to prevent a surprise attack during the night. Supper will be had in the night bivouac individually cooked. The soldiers sleep on their arms tonight and a surprise attack at daybreak may occur.

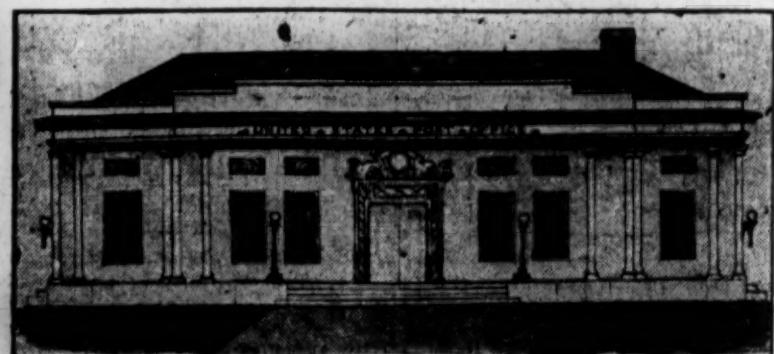
The camp today is in command of Capt. Jeremiah J. McDowell of Fitchburg, officer of the day. The guard is unusually heavy, a sentry being placed in each company street during the absence of the command. Gen. Embury P. Clark, his staff, and Colonel Priest, are in the field with the commands.

### PREPARE FOR CHURCHES MEET.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The local Church of Christ, Disciples, will entertain a large number of delegates when the New England convention of churches of that denomination is held in this city Sept. 8 to 11. The committee of arrangements from the Brockton church consists of C. N. Johnson, J. Freeman Gardner and Dr. W. H. Wallace.

## Keene to Have Granite Postoffice

New street will run along one side of new federal building.



NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT KEENE, N. H.  
Sketch made from building plan. Work on the foundations has already begun. Structure will cost about \$70,000.

KEENE, N. H.—Ralph H. Howes of the R. H. Howes Construction Company of New York city, contractors for the new postoffice to be erected in Keene by the government, has arrived here and as a result of a conference between him and the government inspector, W. B. Hayes, who is to have the oversight of the construction of the Keene building, work has begun in earnest.

The building will be of granite, to be furnished by a Northfield (Vt.) company. The specifications call for first class construction throughout.

A new street will be opened from

the south side of West street to St. James street to be known as Federal street, which will leave the new postoffice on the corner of West and Federal streets, opposite the Y. M. C. A. building. The new street will afford a short cut from the postoffice to the new Boston & Maine railroad station.

Mr. Howes intends to employ local men as far as possible and will buy much of the material here. He plans to get the building up and closed in by Dec. 1. The structure is to be completed by July 1, 1911. It will cost nearly \$70,000.

## SONS OF ST. GEORGE CHOOSE OFFICERS AND GIVE BANQUET

The twenty-second annual convention of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, Sons of St. George, held in this city, began its second day's session in Faneuil hall today.

Tuesday evening a banquet was held at the Revere house.

The banquettes had as guests Supreme President Francis S. Greene of Newark, N. J., and Supreme Messenger W. F. Barlow of East Boston, who at the convention of the supreme lodge in Scranton, Pa., in October, will be installed as supreme president.

At the business session in Faneuil hall the following officers were chosen and installed: Grand president, George T. Watts of Worcester; grand vice-president, Hammond Asquith of Fitchburg; grand secretary, John W. C. Sargent of Westminster; grand treasurer, L. Davyport of Lawrence; grand messenger, Harry Cooley; grand assistant secretary, John H. Tegg of Hyde Park; grand assistant messenger, Henry E. Stedman of Clinton; grand chaplain, Caleb Ramsbottom of New Bedford; grand insent, Robert J. Fairburn of Lynn; grand trustee, John Peacock of Fall River.

Five representatives to the coming supreme lodge convention at Scranton, Pa., were chosen as follows: John W. C. Sargent, James Kershaw, John Orrell, William Crowe and George T. Watts.

CONFERENCE MAKES  
NO CHANGES FOR THE  
POLICING OF COMMON

## DEMOCRACY VERSUS OLIGARCHY IS ISSUE OF NEXT CAMPAIGN

ALTHOUGH A CONFERENCE between the mayor and Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara has been held relative to the better policing of the Common, the situation remains about the same as it has been since the agitation was started by Mayor Fitzgerald several days ago.

At the conference, held late Tuesday afternoon at the mayor's office, the mayor made the commissioners an offer for an increased appropriation with which to supply extra men for the Common. The commissioner, however, would not promise to put extra men there, even if he received them, as he declared that there are other sections of the city which need men more than does the Common.

The conference lasted 15 minutes, and when Mr. O'Meara came out he said:

"We had a very friendly talk. I simply stand on what I said in my letters. The mayor may have something more to say; I have not."

"Mr. O'Meara stood by his letters," said the mayor. "The situation stands just as it did before the conference. He would not promise that if he had any more policemen he would send any of them to the Common, claiming that other parts of Boston need police protection badly."

"But he did not ask for more policemen, though I am ready to authorize more if we can find out how many are needed after talks with the captains."

Mayor Fitzgerald added that he will allow the five men appointed last week to continue as caretakers or watchmen on the Common. Not being special policemen, they will be empowered only to ask disturbers to move on.

## BROCKTON FAVORS COUNTRY OUTINGS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The fund for country week outings for fathers and mothers in the city has reached about \$500, of which \$100 was donated Tuesday by former Governor William L. Douglas.

The movement has the endorsement and support of all denominations, nationalities and organizations. The Women's Club will undertake the wise expenditure of the money donated and will give the mothers and fathers, and in some cases, little children a week or two at some country place near Brockton.

### ARREST RIOTERS IN WEST END.

Patrolmen Foley, Gallagher and Camp-

bellman six arrests Tuesdays night in the lower West End while dispersing a riotous crowd on Cambridge street.

Several hundred at the state headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps in the Boylston building celebrated Tuesday the twenty-seventh anniversary of the National Relief Corps, although the actual anniversary does not come until today, when special exercises will be held in practically every state.

The announcement was made that more than \$3500 has been spent by the Woman's Relief Corps in relief and Memorial day work since its organization as an auxiliary to the G. A. R.

### W. R. C. FESTIVAL CONTINUED TODAY

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## Design for Proposed High School of Commerce

Architects Complete Plans for New Seven-Story Building Showing How It Would Appear in Fort Hill Square as Advocated by Mayor Fitzgerald.



THIS SKETCH WAS SHOWN TO CITIZENS WHO ATTENDED THE HEARING AT CITY HALL TODAY.  
The building would face Batterymarch street and would be 108 feet long and 104 feet wide. It would be constructed of limestone and light colored brick and would provide 40 class and recitation rooms and accommodations for about 1000 pupils.

(Continued from Page One.)

South End site and also build the building and that the city already owns the Fort Hill site and the school could be erected with the money now available if this site were chosen.

Representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce oppose the mayor on the grounds that the Fort Hill site is worth too much money for such purposes. Others object to the closing up of one of the city's "breathing spots."

An open-air public meeting was held last evening at Tremont street and Shawmut avenue to protest against the selection of any other than the Warren-Common street site for the proposed high school of commerce.

The mayor is enthusiastic over the selection of the Fort Hill square site, and has prepared plans for a structure there which will cost about \$550,000. This is \$50,000 inside the appropriation, and some \$300,000 less than the cost of placing a suitable structure on Warren and Common streets.

The plans for Fort Hill square prepared by Kilham & Hopkins show a seven-story limestone and brick building some 106 feet in width, with a depth of 104 feet and a height of 80 feet. They provide for the entrance on High street, facing Batterymarch street. Provisions are made also for some 28 rooms. The first five floors are for the high school of commerce, the sixth for the school board and the seventh for the school board commission.

### SEEK SHOE WORK ALL YEAR ROUND FOR LYNN SHOPS

Board of Trade and Labor Unions Confer to Arrange a Reduced Wage Scale and Stop Shutdowns.

LYNN, Mass.—A committee of the Lynn Board of Trade and committees from several labor unions in the shoe craft are busy with a series of conferences looking toward the establishment in Lynn of reduced wage scales on cheap shoes. Present conditions in the shops provide for only high-grade and medium shoes, and the factories average about seven months' work a year. It is believed that the making of women's shoes costing \$2 or less at retail would insure work the year round.

Labor men's chief objection to the proposal is that greedy manufacturers would attempt to make high-priced goods at the low-price scale. The Board of Trade recognizes the injustice of this, and President R. S. Bauer says: "The Board of Trade will appoint an investigating committee which will recommend the withdrawal of the cheap wage list from any manufacturer found tagging high-priced shoes with cheap tags, and no shoe manufacturer will have place on this committee."

### TROOPS TO QUELL REVOLT IN CUBA

HAVANA—The government is concerned over the insurrection at El Caney in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Following a council at the palace, troops were rushed to the disaffected district Tuesday. The insurgents are reported as retreating to the hills pursued by troops already in the province.

The government learned that General Miniet and Colonel Jane, revolutionary veterans, had taken to the woods at the head of about a score of followers. Miniet is a man of influence, and it was thought that many malcontents would rally around his standard.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

#### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

\*\*\*SUMMER MUSIC STUDY\*\*\*  
Advanced Methods  
COURSES FOR TEACHERS AND PERFORMERS  
JULY 14 TO SEPT. 17.

GANS STUDIOS, 102 West 80th St., New York

## PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART DURING AFTERNOON

The big feature of the program of the Photographers Association of New England convention, at Mechanics hall, is the public exhibition to be held this afternoon from 3 to 6:30 o'clock. Admission is free, but tickets of courtesy must be obtained from the members.

Fully 1000 persons are expected to be present, including many Bostonians who are only indirectly interested in photographic art, but who appreciate an opportunity to study and enjoy some of the most excellent specimens of photographic work that skilled artists, working with all the modern chemical and mechanical improvements, have evolved.

The collections in Talbot and Revere halls include work particularly of New England professional photographers and also specimens from the collection of the national display at Milwaukee, amateur products, and two foreign collections, by Nicola Perscheid of Berlin and Furley Lewis of London, loaned by Wilfred A. French, editor of the Photo Era magazine, Boston. These two collections alone were valued at \$500. Soft or brilliant, colored, shaded in sepia or gray or plain, the portraits of distinguished men, of women in attractive poses or of landscapes, the pictures are always posed with the best skill and judgment for producing artistic effect.

Full justice is done in the exhibition to the three primary divisions of professional photography—the artistic, the technical and the business. Every variety of mechanical device which marks an improvement over past methods, and the numerous chemical compounds used in photography are on display. The manufacturers have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity of exchanging trade opinions with the members of the association, and of bringing their wares into prominence.

Tuesday evening there was a dance in Paul Revere hall. The business session today will begin at 2 o'clock. Two lectures are scheduled, the first, "Advertising as Applied to the Studio" by C. H. Clancy, the second, "Pictorial Composition in Photographic Portraiture" by G. Hammer Croughton.

This evening in Paul Revere hall, at 7 o'clock, Morris Burke Parkinson will give a lecture illustrated with colored plate slides, and a lantern slide lecture, "With Other Photographers," will be given by Ryland W. Phillips of Philadelphia.

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## HARVARD-BOSTON AIR MEET WILL BRING OUT NOTABLE AERONAUTS

The management of the Harvard-Boston aviation meet on Soldier's Field in September, announces that there will be a larger number of aeronauts and a wider variety of air craft at the coming contest than at any held in this country up to the present time.

From visits to Ohio, New York city, Hammondport, Buffalo and Hempstead Plains James V. Martin, manager of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, has brought back contracts or preliminary agreements that assure the presence, as contestants for the \$50,000 offered in prizes, of some 15 of the foremost aeronauts of the country. Of these Glenn H. Curtiss, who made the trip from Albany to New York, will now certainly be at Soldier's Field, and Charles K. Hamilton, who flew from New York to Philadelphia and back, may come. A representative of the Wrights was in Boston Tuesday to make the final arrangements for the appearance of a number of Wright machines, which will be driven by two of the Wright team, Johnson and Brooks.

A type of triplane never before seen in flight in this country will be exhibited at the aviation meet according to a statement issued today from the temporary headquarters at 164 Washington street. William A. P. Willard, promoter of the meet, today said that the machine was known as the "Rowe Triplane" and was already on the way from Europe to this country.

Miss Emily T. Willard, sister of Aviator Charles Foster Willard, who is to take part in the meet, will fly with her brother. She is the only woman aeronaut in New England. Mr. Willard says that grandstands are to be built around Soldiers Field to accommodate 30,000 people and that between 50,000 and 70,000 are expected to be seen at the meet daily.

In addition to the prominent American airmen, there will be seen also six French aeronauts, with whom Mr. Martin has made arrangements. The Frenchmen will fly in monoplanes and there will be thus afforded a comparison of the double-plane machines, which most of the American favor, with the single-plane type, which is gaining many supporters abroad.

Besides the aeroplanes there will be a number of balloons entered in the meet. Charles J. Glidden, president of the Aero Club of New England, will enter the balloon Boston for an ascent during the events for the heavier-than-air machines. Dirigible balloons will also take part in the meet, and Cromwell C. Dixon, a 17-year-old boy of Columbus, O., will give exhibitions in the dirigible, which he built himself and in which he has made several successful flights.

Among the special features will be a man-carrying kite, in which Albert C. Triaca, the Italian aviator, who conducts an aviation school at Garden City, L. I., will make ascensions with his wife.

## DEMOCRATIC PLANS IN STATE CAMPAIGN MADE PUBLIC TODAY

The plans of the Massachusetts Democrats for the coming state campaign, made public today, provide for a legislative committee of 150 active party leaders to direct the work in the 240 representative districts of the state, the circulation of specially prepared literature on national and local issues and the stumping of the state by Democratic orators in groups, each speaker, who has served in the Great and General Court, to devote himself to the one political question to which he gave the most study and attention while a member of the state legislature.

Representative Thomas B. Riley of Malden, who is perfecting the organization of the committee, is sending out communications today to the 150 members, outlining to them the tentative plans for the campaigning and requesting a meeting of the committee some time early in August. The committee includes the Democratic members of the last state legislature and many who were in the legislatures of the two preceding years.

The campaigning will be done along two distinct lines—"national issues" and what is termed "public rights and privileges," the latter including the initiative, referendum, recall and direct nominations.

## RARE BOOK SHOW CONTINUES TODAY

The exhibition of rare books at the Harvard College library continues today in connection with the Harvard summer school sessions.

"Rotherburg ob der Tauber: a Relic of Medieval Germany" is the title of an illustrated lecture to be given this evening at 8 p. m. in Robinson hall by Dr. Hermann J. Weber. This small town of southern Germany has the distinction of being probably the finest example left of a walled community which has escaped "modern improvements."

### NEW SPANISH VETERAN DATE.

The date of the national encampment of the Spanish War Veterans at Denver has been changed from Sept. 5, 6 and 7 to Aug. 30 and 31. Announcement to this effect was made by National Commander-in-Chief Edward J. Gihon of Wakefield Tuesday.

## GOVERNOR GORE'S COSTLY ANTIQUES SOLD AT AUCTION

WALTHAM, Mass.—The auction of the furnishings of the estate of Gov. Christopher Gore at Waltham, which began Monday, continues through today. Tuesday there was much interest, but many rare antiques with which the house is filled, are bringing considerably less than their original value.

The sale of the property was ordered by the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, which holds the first mortgage.

The largest single bidder yesterday was Grant Walker, who purchased,

through a representative, much of the old bric-a-brac and a number of the antiques which were offered under the hammer.

Col. George H. Dofy bid in much of the antique furniture. A rare old square piano, with mother-of-pearl keys, went to J. P. Kingsley of Dorchester for \$150. Dean Hurlburt of Harvard was present during the afternoon bidding.

The remaining portions of the furnishings of the house will be sold today, and on Saturday the estate itself, comprising 128 acres, located partly in Watertown and partly in Waltham, will be auctioned.

## RELIC OF WRECK FOUND IN HARBOUR

A relic of the old harbor tug Bessie B was dragged from the bottom of the lower harbor Tuesday by the government cable steamer, Joseph Henry, which is at work running and repairing cables connecting the harbor fortifications.

Judge T. Alfred Morris, U. S. A., was in charge of a detail which was sinking a cable when they encountered an obstruction, which was removed with considerable difficulty. It proved to be the stern section of the Bessie B, which went to the bottom 18 years ago after collision with an inward-bound Reading steam collier.

## MR. BALLINGER'S NEW LAW HELPER

WASHINGTON—Edward C. Finney of Kansas, assistant to the secretary of the interior, has been made chief law officer for the reclamation service, succeeding A. C. Campbell, who recently resigned. Mr. Finney at present is in the West on a tour of inspection with Secretary Ballinger, and his appointment was made by the interior department in accordance with instructions received from the secretary.

Mr. Finney entered the government service in 1894. During the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional investigation he assisted in preparing the interior department's side of the controversy.

## STREET WORKERS HOLD TWO PICNICS

Employees of the sanitary, street cleaning and street watering division of the city of Boston, under the auspices of Ben Franklin assembly 5463, K. of L., held their twenty-fourth annual picnic and reunion Tuesday at Amory grove in Roxbury. The seventeenth annual picnic of sanitary, street cleaning and street watering division 140, I. B. of T., was also held at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury.

## GAS EMPLOYEES SHARE BENEFITS

The sum of \$47,313.94 has been apportioned among 384 employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company as a result of the profit-sharing plan first put into effect in 1906. Of this number 439 were already holders of preferred stock in the Massachusetts Gas Companies, in which the payments are made.

### At the Railway Terminals

The New York Central railway private car "300" occupied by General Superintendent Smith of the passenger department arrived at South station today over the Boston & Albany road from New York city via Albany.

The Boston & Maine road received Tuesday the first instalment of the 1300 series of high back, oval window, 84-passenger capacity coaches, from the Laconia (N. H.) car works.

The private Pullman car Magnet, occupied by the H. E. Converse Manager of the New York Central, passed through Boston today en route from Seattle, Wash., to Marion, Mass.

Vice-President and General Manager Morris McDonald of the Maine Central road of Portland, Me., arrived at North station early today in his car "1600" over the Portland division of the Boston & Maine road.

The Boston & Maine road ran a special four-car Pullman train from North station at 12:30 o'clock today for the Bach party en route to Topsfield and return.

For the accommodation of the grocery excursion, a party of 1500, the passenger department of the Boston & Albany road provided two 12-car special trains from Worcester to Boston and return today.

### M. CLEMENCEAU SPEAKS.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—George Clemenceau gave a public lecture at the Odeon theater before a crowded audience Tuesday. He appealed to the United States, with its practical democracy, and to other republics with their idealist democracy, together to march hand in hand.

## UNION COUNCIL ACTS TONIGHT ON STRIKE OF PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

Tonight the allied printing trades council will hold a special meeting to take action in connection with the strike of Boston photo-engravers, which began Tuesday. Several of the firms affected are engaged today in conferences with the union's committee.

Yesterday three firms, the Union, Star

and Essex engraving companies, signed the agreement, and their men are back at work. The men are on strike at the shops of the Suffolk, Burbank, Hub, Franklin, American, F. O. Clark and W. J. Robinson engraving companies, John Andrew Son, Tichnor Bros. C. J. Peters & Son and the Sparrell print. The union men at the shop of Folsom & Sungeren all voluntarily resigned Saturday and Monday and were not concerned in yesterday's strike.

Judge Richardson in the equity session of the superior court yesterday gave a hearing on a bill filed by Folsom & Sungeren against George F. Lewis et al., officers and members of the photo-engravers union, 3, International photo-engravers union, Louis Kohlmetz of Chicago and P. J. Brady of Glendale, N. Y., officers of the international union, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from picketing near their places of business, interfering with their workmen or business and from calling a strike or proceeding with a strike.

The judge said that any man could work for whom he pleased at what wage he pleased. "A man must support his family," he said, "and has a right to get work of whom he can. It made no difference what the strike was for. No labor organization has a right," he said, "to interfere with a man in his work. An employer is not obliged to treat with a union."

The tariff on shoes entering Venezuela is \$3.86 per kilo or 21.5 pounds, which with freight and other charges amounts to \$5.80 per 21.5 pounds; there is consequently no opportunity for foreign shoe manufacturers, American or other, to enter the Venezuelan market.

"In Peru modern shoemaking is

practically unknown. There is a small factory just outside of Lima in which operations have been carried on for many years intermittently for the past few years, employing about 20 hands. In round numbers our exports of boots and shoes to Peru for the five years 1904 to 1908 were respectively \$12,000, \$28,000, \$38,000, \$50,000 and \$80,000.

"That this country offers a good field for further exploitation by American exporters is beyond question. It is relatively only a short time since American-made shoes were introduced, and while their importations have constantly increased, the quantity is still so small that Peru presents an almost virgin field for American shoemakers.

"In the republic of Panama there are

no shoe factories. The American shoe

predominates on the market, and is gradually superseding all competing foreign lines.

"In Mexico the boot and shoe industry is in its infancy, the modernly equipped factories numbering 13 at the present time. In instances a very creditable output is shown, and the industry is protected by a high tariff. Our shoes are in high favor, and we have the control of the market in spite of competition from Spain, Austria, France and England.

"In Cuba shoe manufacturing has never

seemed to prove a profitable industry.

There are three factories on the island

turning out a good imitation of the

American shoe, yet the total import

of the republic amounts to \$4,000,000 annually, and here, as in Mexico, we control the market, the importance of which is too well known to our shoe exporters to require further comment.

"There is no manufacturing in Barbados and the total shoe trade of the island is necessarily a comparatively small one. Although a British colony, the tariff on footwear is not preferential, and our shoes, especially in men's lines, are in growing demand.

"With the exception of Cuba, where practically all grades of shoes find sales, and Barbados, where the demand is principally for medium and cheaper grades, nothing other than a high grade product should be furnished. In the other countries mentioned our lower grades cannot compete in price with the shoes supplied by native manufacturers.

Only the latest and best styles should be sent to South American countries. The customers for the American made shoes are found among persons who will not accept out of date or inferior goods. It is also imperative that the quality of the shoe be maintained. Great care should be given to the small details of finish in shoes furnished for Latin-American.

"The best is demanded by the purchaser, who is able to pay a substantial price and who is more particular regarding the style and quality of his or her footwear than the usual American patron.

"The growth of modern, shoe manufacturing and the general introduction of American machinery and methods is creating in South America a market for upper leathers of high grade, so important that I feel the situation cannot be too highly emphasized. At present practically all the upper leather trade which our manufacturers do with South America is handled through commission houses. It would appear that the prospects for development of business are of sufficient importance to warrant special study by American leather exporters of the South American field."

LABOR HEAD AGAIN A FIREMAN FRIDAY

President Michael A. Murphy of the Boston Central Labor Union will on Friday morning again be a member of the Boston fire department, and will report for assignment to a fire company to Acting Fire Commissioner Carroll. Boston C. L. U. executive board Tuesday night voted unanimously that President Murphy should accept the offer of reinstatement tendered him this week by the acting fire commissioner in accordance with the special law passed by this year's Legislature which made his reinstatement possible.

CRUISER DIXIE OFF TO PROVINCETOWN

The cruiser Dixie, which has been at the Charlestown navy yard for some time, left today for Provincetown. The Dixie now becomes flagship of the Atlantic torpedo fleet. Commander George W. Williams has quarters on board, and directs the movements of the fleet of little vessels from a ship which was formerly a noted ocean liner, plying between this country and Europe. She was bought by the government during the Spanish-American war.

ROXBURY SEEKS A NEW STATION

A hearing was given by the state board of railroad commissioners Tuesday to a delegation from West Roxbury Citizens Association, on a petition to require the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to erect a shelter or station on the inward side of the Highland station in West Roxbury. The commissioners have taken the matter under advisement.

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## AGENT DESCRIBES SHOE CONDITIONS IN LATIN-AMERICA

(Continued from Page One.)

to products of high grade and in quantity to meet the demands of certain well-to-do classes.

"In Uruguay like conditions largely obtain, although the relative position of the Uruguayan shoe industry is a less progressive one.

"Venezuela boasts but two machinery

equipped factories, her shoe trade being largely supplied by the output of the hand shops. The Venezuelan customs duty is nevertheless prohibitive, and I was unable to find after diligent search, a single pair of either American or any other foreign made shoes in the country.

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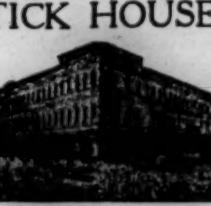
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# Leading Hotels, Summer Resorts and Cafes

**HOTEL ROSSLYN**  
  
**NATICK HOUSE**  
  
**LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**  
 European, \$2.50 to \$2.50  
 American, \$1.75 to \$2.00  
 Free Auto Bus Meets All Trains

**THE SHIRLEY**  
 THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS  
 DENVER, COLO.  
 DON S. FRASER.

**Hotel Pemberton**  
 HULL, MASS.

Page & Phinney, Proprietors  
 Selected patronage; 35 minutes by boat from Rowe's Wharf. Opposite Boston Light at entrance of harbor. Absolutely no flies or mosquitoes.

**The Rustic**  
 Estes Park, Colorado

A select little family hotel in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Write for booklet and full information.

W. G. EDWARDS, Manager.

**Copley Square Hotel**  
 Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Brattle Streets, Boston. Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths. AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

**THE ARLINGTON**  
 ARLINGTON STREET  
 Fronting the Public Garden. A quiet family hotel. W. E. BLANCHARD, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.  
 QUEENSBURY PRIVATE HOTEL  
 REGENCY SQ.—Overlooking sea and pier; from 6d. 6s. per day. L. HEADON.

**MUSICAL EVENTS**

CHICAGO, III.—Following the close of the engagement of the Theodore Thomas orchestra at Ravinia park this week, Walter Damrosch will bring the New York symphony orchestra for the annual engagement at the same place, beginning Sunday afternoon, July 31. Damrosch will remain for two weeks.

The soloists with the Thomas orchestra this week are Mrs. Truman W. Aldrich, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., pianist; Miss Della Thal, a young pianist whose recital was one of the memorable events of Chicago spring season; Bruno Stein, cellist; and Hans Letz, violinist.

The attendance at Ravinia this year has shown a gratifying increase over preceding seasons. This place is one of the few high class musical gardens in this country. It is not an amusement park, in the ordinary meaning of the term; it is just a beautifully wooded spot on the high bank of Lake Michigan, north of Chicago, whose attractions are its natural beauty and the music.

The Tuesday evening concerts of the summer session in Mandel Hall, University of Chicago, have been well patronized by people from all sections of the city. The artists this week were Ludwig Becker, violinist; Robert Ambrosius, cellist, and Prudence Neff, pianist. They played the Schubert Trio in E flat and the Tchaikovsky Trio "Memory of a Great Artist," in addition to a solo by each.

Word has been received by his Chicago friends and relatives that Albert Spalding, the young Chicago violinist, has a brilliant season mapped out in Europe this year. He will play in France from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15; in Germany from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15; in Italy the first two weeks in January, and in Austria from Jan. 15 to Feb. 5. Following this will come two months in Russia, and in the spring he will tour Belgium and Holland, ending his trip in Paris.

Channing Ellery, who may be said to have introduced the Italian band and the "dynamic" band leader to the United States, and under whose management several of the popular band leaders secured their start here, has formed a corporation "The Ellery Band of Chicago." Mr. Ellery's musicians have been playing for several weeks at the Bismarck Garden and will remain there for the summer. After the summer season closes he will take them on a tour of the United States.

A Chicago grand opera singer has suddenly achieved fame in San Francisco after an uneventful career of seven years on the stage. She is Miss Marie Scherer, the daughter of Joseph Scherer, once a well known orchestra leader and flute player in Chicago. Miss Scherer studied music with Prof. W. M. Gleason of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and began her stage career with a comic opera company. She is now a member of the Benini Grand Opera Company, and last week was taken out of the chorus to sing the part of Siebel in "Faust" because the regular singer could not appear. She performed so creditably that she was given the part the following night. She is to be given one of the principal roles regularly.

**DEBUSSY'S ORIGINALITY.**

Debussy's real achievements are on the one hand to have extended our harmonic

All the comforts of a home without the trouble and care

**CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL**  
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offers this Spring at reasonable rates desirable apartments, single or en suite. It easily unites city gaieties and business interests with the restful seclusion of the country as to make it most desirable. Its furnishings and service are the best, while the beautiful location close to Jackson Park on Lake Michigan beach is particularly attractive.

Transient guests always find a hearty welcome.

Booklet mailed on request.

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**The Colonial Inn**

CONCORD, MASS.

A delightful place to spend the summer or a vacation, amid the historic and literary surroundings of Old Concord, with its shady walks and drives; canoeing on the Concord River; golf and tennis; modern and up-to-date. Two hundred and fifty acres of grounds, with all the attractions of a high-class summer hotel.

Delightful summer for automobiles.

R. BROWN, Proprietor, formerly of The Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

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**FOR LEASE**

**Hotel Crowninshield**

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This popular summer hotel can now be leased for a term of years.

Call and inspect the property at once; apply to Mr. Hobbs, 34 Hawley St., Boston.

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First-class rooms for tourists or permanent visitors. With or without board.

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**THE ELM'S BEACH BLUFF,**

MASS.

On the North Shore. Now open. New management. Unusually quiet. Good tea, baths, bathing, Garage. Booklet.

J. H. MCLEOD, Proprietor.

**What Other Editors Are Saying**

**BUFFALO COMMERCIAL**—The treasury department at Washington has announced a surplus of \$9,000,000 in ordinary receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year just closed, against a deficit of \$58,734,000 for the previous year. This is doing pretty well, but the fact is well known that President Taft is by no means satisfied, and intends to give further serious attention to the subject. He is thoroughly in earnest in his efforts to cut down expenses without injury to any branch of the service, and the people generally will cordially wish him success.

**RACINE (Wis.) JOURNAL**—Within 10 years we have increased our national wealth from \$88,517,306,775 up to \$135,000,000, and our population from 76,300,000 to 90,000,000. In this last year we have increased our exports to \$1,750,000,000 from \$1,658,336,000 and our imports to \$1,538,000,000 from \$1,319,200,000.

**PHILADELPHIA TIMES**—The end of the fiscal year finds the treasury in comparatively good condition. When Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh sent to Congress last December his first year report, he predicted a large deficit at the close of the fiscal year. For various reasons, this deficit does not appear. On ordinary receipts and expenditures, it is found, the treasury has come out about \$9,000,000 ahead.

**WORCESTER (Mass.) TELEGRAM**—

There is no doubt this is a prosperous nation. In the year ended June, 1909, we imported art works to the value of \$3,800,000, and in the year ended last June Americans imported art works to the value of \$21,100,000, or nearly seven times as much as for the previous year. The importation of diamonds increased in the year from \$24,100,000 to \$30,800,000 regardless of the tariff duties.

**At Richardson's 388 Washington street,**

men who desire to be correctly dressed have now the opportunity to secure a "Benjamin" summer suit at a price much below the usual. Knox straw hats, shirts, hose and neckwear are also reduced in price.

**—ooo—**

C. F. Hovey & Co. are now showing

a complete line of baby carriages, English perambulators, go-carts and folding carts of the very best quality and styles and marked at very moderate prices.

**—ooo—**

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men who desire to be correctly dressed have now the opportunity to secure a "Benjamin" summer suit at a price much below the usual. Knox straw hats, shirts, hose and neckwear are also reduced in price.

**—ooo—**

Felix Weingartner has given up the

struggle against contemporary music,

says Musical America. He maintains

that all that is new in music today is

based on superficialities. "Back to sim-

plexity, to Mozart," is the slogan he

would adopt. "No sensible musician can

make any objection to having Mozart

brought nearer to us," comments August Spanuth in *Die Signale*, "but it

must not be forgotten that a general

production cannot be forced into certain

directions by any human power, least

of all, in art."

**The Olive Mead quartet and the**

Adamowski trio will both make western

tours, one in January and the other in

February.

**—ooo—**

Helena Lewyn and Sigismund Stojowski, pianists; Otto Meyer, violinist; Sara Gurowitsch, cellist; Annie Louise Driggs, harpist, and Clarence Eddy, organist, will all make tours of varying length this coming season.

**—ooo—**

Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, who will

be heard only in concert next season, has

already been booked in practically every

city of importance from coast to coast.

He opens his American tour with a

recital at Carnegie Hall, Nov. 22.

**—ooo—**

Francis Macmillen, the violinist, has

already been engaged by 10 of the lead-

ing orchestras of America. His first

American appearance will be at Car-

negie Hall, Nov. 6.

**—ooo—**

Both the critics mentioned above are

good men for the librarian to meet.

**The Puritan**  
 390 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE  
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100 yards west of Massachusetts Ave. Opened last November with every modern resource for those who demand the best.

Afternoon tea daily in the Sun Parlor, the most unique and delightful dining room in Boston.

**Summer Roof Garden**  
 Several rooms and suites at modest rates. A public house which resembles a rich, private home.

Write for The Story of New England and the Puritans.

CHARLES P. COSTELLO, Mgr.

**Hotel Sweetwater**  
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Delightfully situated in a pine grove, 12 miles from the city of Springfield. Two hundred and fifty acres of grounds, with all the attractions of a high-class summer hotel.

Delightful summer for automobiles. R. BROWN, Proprietor, formerly of The Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

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**THE GOODALL**  
 OLD ORCHARD, ME.

ROOM AND BOARD by day or week at reasonable rates. House LOCATED ON SEA WALL. For rates apply to the manager.

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**CORNISH HOUSE** OPEN.

A satisfaction to the hungry, a delight to the tourist, particularly recommended in the month of June. The Catawba is renowned for scenery and romance expressed in song and story. Write for terms. Mention this paper.

S. N. CLARK, Proprietor.

**BATTERSHALL INN**, LONG SEA CLIFF, L. I.

200 feet above the Sound. Fine cuisine and charming place. Write for booklet or phone 71-Glen Cove.

**MARTINIQUE**

Open June 1 to Oct. 1. A table and private garage connected.

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Rooms management as Coleman House. Luxuriously equipped with all modern conveniences. Attractive suites with bath; every accommodation for automobile parties; large sun parlors. Capacity 250. A. M. SEXTON.

**EDUCATIONAL**

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.

A board and school for boys. Upper and lower school comprises all grades from primary to college preparation. Girls not allowed. Located on a hill overlooking the Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every room. Swimming, tennis, bath, large gymnasium, athletic field, some courses. Modern methods of instruction. Attentive and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development.

LOUIS D. MARIOTTI, M. A., Headmaster. Manon School, Stamford, Conn.

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HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President.

Largest school of expression in the United States. Seventy teachers placed last year in positions ranging from high schools to universities. Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. Summer school from July 1 to Aug. 1. Immediately following.

Y. A. CONVENTION

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You never tasted such a sweet cracker, and yet the only sweetness in it is Nature's—the sweetness of the wheat. No cracker like it to serve with coffee and cheese. Sold by best grocers everywhere.

Johnson Educator Food Co  
BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

### TRAVELING SUITS

GOING away?—Well, a word then about your suit, that ought to combine good looks with durability. You wish, of course, to mount the steps of your summer resort in a trim, well-dressed condition, just as neat and attractive at the end as at the beginning of your journey.

First of all, the thin linen suit is better packed in the trunk. It wrinkles, and unfortunately tailors are not usually found on boats or trains. If, however, you have opportunity to purchase one of the coarse homespuns, loose in weave and wonderful in color do so, for these linens have a smartness and style that are fine for traveling. With a wide patent leather belt and a suitcase filled with shirtwaists and blouses, any woman ought to look well dressed, says the Philadelphia North American.

For more extended trips a long linon or pongee duster should be worn over the suit. The dust-shedding quality is commendable and insures cool cleanliness. If you intend to frequent places where cool weather is the rule, panama, mohair or light-weight serge is practical.

Some of the most fashionable serges are blue; trimmed with tiny brass buttons. The addition of linen sailor collars and cuffs, or of crisp frills of embroidery or lace, is a relief that should be given now and then on the short stops. Then a change of blouse and belt lends variety to the traveling suit.

Stripped materials, checks or the coarse weaves with many-colored knots of wool are extremely stylish when touched up with cool linen or cotonne to keep these heavier materials in the summer season.

THE millinery market is on the quiet, vivo for information as to what the other fellow is doing, says the Millinery Trade Review. Among the hand-made and ready-to-wear people there is much interest manifested in the Hindoo turban, and this might argue that for early wear at least the draped oriental effects will be popular favorites. Another term frequently on the lips of dealers in millinery is the cheape cloche, or bell-shaped hat, which is not unlike the first white peach basket, and in keeping with the mushroom green in our memory.

Indeed, the concensus of opinion is that the mushroom reign is beginning again, if, indeed, it has ceased for several seasons. Of course, the question of the large versus the small hat is again being agitated. It seems likely that what the brim may lose in width the crown will gain in height, for the cloche is very high. Many shapes show the mushroom tendency, and not a few are cut away

or indented directly in the front. Tam crowns appear to be greatly in favor, and not a few hats show a tendency to soften the brim lines, ruffles, puffs and other devices being employed to soften the edge. Shapes having a deep side and back flare are also good. Turbans with a deep coronet curving in half way up its depth and then spreading out, forming a flange, are often seen.

In beavers, two-tone and two-piece effects are strong. Beaver, both the fur and hatters' plush variety, are among the good things that the trade feels positive about. Colored beavers faced with black are very numerous, as are those of satin and novelty silks faced with velvet or beaver. Among the materials combined with velvet are satin, plain and brocade, boucle, silk, cashmere silks, two-tone twill silks, and changeant taffetas. Velvet hats are among the sure things in both large and small effects. There is a "short crop" of velvet piece goods. Among the fabric novelties is boucle

or heavy corded weave, often in two-tone effect, and having a glace effect in spite of the roughness of its surface.

Persian and cashmere silks, while expected to be very scarce on account of their popularity, can hardly be regarded as novelties, unless one excepts the Hindoo Persians, which have an overdesign which produces a very attractive and unusual effect.

Two-tone peau de soie is another silk which lends itself to drapery. Taffetas, particularly in changeant and glace effects, promise well; indeed, silks of all kinds must not be overlooked in laying in one's stock of materials, and the ribbons that are employed follow the weaves of the piece goods. Twill and corded effects are expected to be good. While cashmere and Persian silks are good now, and while the trade is showing entire hats made of these silks, it is to be expected that they will be strong only as a facing or accessory to a hat of plain material.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD

## ONE'S HOME Wardrobe of the Woman Who Has but a Small Income

a housekeeper must have.

a chopping bowl and knife, a bread bowl and pastry board and rolling pin, boards for cutting bread and meat, butter paddles, mixing spoons, meat and bread knives, toasting fork and meat fork, grater for cheese and nutmegs, strainers for gravy and soup, a vegetable press, a flour sieve, a meat saw, small sharp knives for peeling and cutting up vegetables, flour dredger, salt shaker, corkscrew, scissors, cake cutters and turner, ice pick and skimmer, soap shaker and wire dishcloth, broom, garbage pail and scrubbing pail, dust pan and oil can, dish mops and floor cloths.

All these are essentials, and I do not believe any one can keep house without one of them with the possible exception of the jelly mold, pudding dishes and cake tins. Many very useful articles I have not named. When one begins on jello molds and custard cups, frying baskets and canisters for dry groceries, nippies and party jams, there is no end, and to the genuine housekeeper such things appeal strongly.

In the matter of chinaware there need be no rules as to what to get and what to do without. The regular set of china is about as cheap to buy as broken supplies of crockery, and the luxuries are generally the gifts of friends or are purchased with money given for the purpose, and so have no place in the outline of the smaller furnishings a housekeeper must have and cannot well manage without.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Doing Away with Annual House Cleaning

KEEPING the house clean is far more important than cleaning it.

The old fashioned thorough once-a-year cleaning, which upsets the entire household and reveals hoards of trash, is in a fair way to be supplanted by a system of keeping things neat which renders it unnecessary. Cleaning machines are much to be recommended. They save muscle and time, and they eliminate dust and confusion.

But other things help also.

If you have a small house or apartment and a scarcity of help, eliminate brie-a-brac all you can. It is the little things which gather dust and take time to keep in order.

Do not have heavy hangings or elaborate draperies. Let your mantles be bare and your floor be covered with simple rugs easily taken up and beaten.

Over the cretonne or lace cover of your dressing table place a sheet of glass, which can be easily wiped off with a damp cloth when powder or the contents of bottles spill on it.

Do not have heavily carved furniture in your home unless you can keep it in perfect order. The hollows have to be cleaned out with a special brush.

Never allow woodwork to become greasy. When hot weather comes cover over your table with linen, the same as you do your chairs; otherwise keep the mahogany bright by using a mixture of linseed oil, vinegar and turpentine.

Keep a wastebasket in every room and see that it is emptied frequently.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

## GIRLS' EDUCATION

LOGIC, impersonality, magnanimity, qualities which result from close and constant contact with men and facts, various and many, are qualities noticeably lacking in the average feminine makeup. The old-fashioned ornamental education of women, a smattering of literature, a few accomplishments, a little general knowledge of a half-dozen subjects, was surely not calculated to meet the deficiency. The ornamental education is being slowly but surely ousted. The day is approaching, if, indeed, it is not here, when any girl who doesn't receive a college education will feel that it is as great a disadvantage to her as it is to a man to forego the university. Whether or not we educate our girls for self-support, we educate them for knowledge, resource, character, ability, power. It is important that the mothers of the race should have these qualities to hand down.—Harper's Bazaar.

## Business Girls

It is much better not to mix social and business relations. When a girl is in an office she should remember that she is there to work, not to entertain her fellow employees, nor to be entertained by them, says the Philadelphia North-American.

A pleasant "Good morning" and "Good night" is quite sufficient conversation, unless there comes in the day's work.

If she has to talk in connection with her work, let her do so in a modest, businesslike way.

Let her also remember that the telephone is for business transactions, not for her use in chatting with her friends.

## With Water Colors

Lampshade decoration is not necessarily reserved for the artist; it may be accomplished by the merest dabbler in water colors.

Given a plain, well-covered shade and some conventional design to fit it (or one that can be made to fit), a pencil and some of the transfer paper that comes will soon convey the design to the shade. An outline is enough, because an ordinary sense of color and knowledge of flowers will help in the painting process.

Tall iris stalks and blooms, cattails, lilies-of-the-valley or the conventional Tudor rose shaped for each section of the shade will, any one, prove effective in water color and probably bring the shade into harmony with the room.

## Old Lamps

Old lamps which may be fitted for electricity with the exquisite old French candelabra and shades for decorativeness, and when properly equipped with really old globes are most attractive.

THE little business woman earning an average salary of from \$8 to \$15 a week faces a puzzling problem in the matter of her wardrobe. When board, car-fares, luncheons, church expenses, a modest sum for a savings account, and another modest sum for the little pleasures which keep the business girl bravely and bright for her work have been taken out of her meager salary, not a great deal remains to be spent on clothes. And it is pretty things do cost so much. And it is hard sternly to deny oneself the becoming, alluring feminine frapperies of dress and buy only the practical essentials. In fact, it is not what to buy, but what not to buy.

Some women can make a dollar go a very long way. They never come home from a shopping trip loaded down with a host of little things that seemed enticingly cheap on the counters, but which really could have been passed by without the missing of any of them later. Thus

must the business woman shop. Marked down neckwear is not for her, unless she is on the hunt for something special in neckwear at a bargain price. The \$1.40 parasol must be passed by, unless a parasol has been one of the items jotted down for a purchase when the right opportunity presented itself.

This keeping a memorandum of wanted articles and the maintaining always of a watchful eye on bargains along the line designated is one of the greatest helps to making a small dress allowance go a long way. In this way promiscuous buying and wasteful expenditure may be avoided, and the apportioned sum of money be wisely and satisfactorily spent, says the Ottawa Citizen.

The crafty business woman, like the clever Frenchwoman, always buys late in the season, with a thought for the following season. That is, at the beginning of each spring or autumn she has not to fare forth and invest in a new hat and suit, choosing from freshly displayed stocks at top-notch prices; but down the garments bought late the preceding winter or summer and still correct in style because conservative models were selected. She then makes up her mind at her leisure just what she wants and what will best suit all her needs, and when with the later weeks of the season things are marked down, she has her eyes wide open and takes advantage of many a happy opportunity.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

## GIRL'S DRESS.

The dress that gives a slender effect to the figure is one greatly liked for the younger girls as well as for the older folk and this model is both dainty and attractive. It can be trimmed with embroidery worked on to the material or with banding, or in place of being treated as illustrated it can be trimmed with straight rows of banding around the skirt. Linen is the material illustrated but all seasonable ones are appropriate and a choice is allowed of square or high neck, three quarter or long 10, 12 and 14 years sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the 12-year size is 8 yards 24, 5 yards 32 or 4½ yards 44 inches wide, with 5½ yards of insertion.

The pattern (No. 6087) may be had in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## SOME TRIED RECIPES.

CHICKEN SOUFFLÉ.  
PLAIN ONION SOUP.

This is wholesome and "tasty." Slice two or three large onions and fry yellow in butter or clarified drippings. When soft, add three tablespoonsful flour and stir until cooked and frothy. Now add until smooth and slightly thickened, a point of boiling water, stirring

until smooth and slightly thickened, the short sleeves are trimmed to correspond.

## SIMPLE GOWN

In dainty flounced or striped dainty, with band on the round neck.



## NOT EXPENSIVE.



Have ready three potatoes boiled and mashed and add to them a quart of milk that has been brought just to the scalding point. Put the potato and onion mixture together, season with salt and pepper, let it get hot, then press through a strainer into a tureen. Sprinkle over the top a little parsley minced fine and a handful of crisp croutons.

## CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.

Chop fine one head of celery and put on to cook in one pint of water. Boil until tender, add one pint of milk, thicken with a spoonful of flour, add one tablespoonful of butter, season to taste and strain. Then add one cupful of whipped cream and serve at once.

## CAPIER SAUCE.

Melt two tablespoonsfuls of butter in a saucepan without browning, add one tablespoonful of flour, rub until smooth, then add 3½ cupfuls of boiling water.

Stir over the fire until it thickens. Add two tablespoonsfuls of capers. Take from the fire and stir into the sauce the juice of one half of a lemon and the yolk of one egg. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

## WHITE CORN CAKE.

Sift together 1½ cups each of white corn meal and flour, five level teaspoons of baking powder and one of salt. Beat one quarter cup of butter with one half cup of sugar until creamy, add 1 1-3 cups of milk, the dry ingredients and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Turn into a buttered pan and bake 15 minutes.

## CUSTARD PUDDING.

Line a baking dish with slices of sponge cake. Make a boiled custard with four cups of milk and the yolks of five eggs, one half cup of sugar and flavored with vanilla. Pour the custard into the baking dish. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with one half cup of powdered sugar and spread over the top. Set in a very slow oven to brown slightly.

## GIFTS FOR VOYAGING FRIENDS

ONE woman, just returned from a trip to the other side, declares that of all her bon voyage remembrances she treasured most a small pine pillow with a red satin cover. The bright color made it easy always to find the little pillow, and the strong, fragrant whiffs of the pine woods which came to her in her deck chair were very grateful.

The steamer bag is a gift which always brings comfort to the traveler. These bags are made of silk or cretonne and are designed to hang upon the wall of the stateroom and hold, in various

pockets, all the toilet articles that would be apt to slide around on a dressing table because of the motion of the ship.

The bag should be generous in size and at the bottom large pockets should be provided for slippers and deck shoes, handkerchiefs, gloves and veil.

Steamer rugs make handsome bon voyage gifts, but such a remembrance should be presented to the traveler sometime before the day of departure.

Soft, rich and rather dark colors should be the choice when buying a steamer rug, for though the bright colored and plaided rugs are attractive on shipboard, the owner of such a rug may like to use it when the voyage is over, on a couch at home, and then the soft and subdued coloring will be much more desirable.

Post card albums are always acceptable, though many travelers prefer to mount the cards bought during the journey after the return home.

For the woman who delights in jotting down things one of the many "Recollections of Our Voyage" or other brief diary volumes of the sort may be selected, and these little books may be had in all sorts of charming forms; some daintily bound in leather and with spaces provided for the insertion of picture post-cards illustrating the progress of the trip.

Very acceptable is a basket of daintily packed fruit. Fruit that is not too sweet should be selected, and the slightly tart, while deliciously flavored mandarin orange is particularly liked, by most travelers. Grapes are also acceptable and hothouse pears and peaches are treats that are appreciated.—Philadelphia Times.

The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive.

Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—note that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

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# Stocks Active and Steady at the Close, Following a Rally

## GOOD RALLY IN STOCKS SENDS PRICES UPWARD

Market Active and Irregular During Early Sales, Becomes Stronger Later and Recovery Is General.

## BOSTON IS STEADY

An active and excited market prevailed as soon as the New York exchange opened this morning for business. Prices generally were well above last night's closing, and during the first sales continued to gain. There was considerable selling on the higher level and recessions took place almost immediately.

The heavy selling of yesterday called for more margins, and those unable to respond were obliged to liquidate. This, together with the determination of the bears to keep prices down, had the effect of restraining what otherwise might have been a wider opening. The active market leaders opened a point or more above last night's figures and after improving fractionally receded under the opening. Rock Island preferred attracted some attention by opening up two points at 62 and then selling off to 59 1/2 during the first 15 minutes.

The Boston market was steadier and fluctuations were not so pronounced.

After the early liquidation had run its course the market steadied and soon began to advance. Some of the stocks that had lost the most ground in the past few days sprang forward with a bound and quickly advanced 3 or 4 points. Missouri Pacific opened 3 points higher than last night's closing at 45. It advanced to 45 1/2 and then dropped back to 43. Later it started upward again and advanced 1 1/2 before noon. Chesapeake & Ohio opened up 1/2 at 68, declined to 68 1/4 and again sold up around 68. Great Northern preferred opened up 1 1/2 at 121, declined to 119 1/2 and again advanced. Southern Pacific opened up 1/2 at 105 1/2 and after declining 3/4 rose about a point above the opening before midday.

U. S. Steel was up 1% at the opening at 63%. It fluctuated within a fractional range and then rose to 64% before midday. The quarterly report of the corporation was considered an excellent one as compared with what has been expected and compared with previous quarters. It had a stimulating effect upon the entire market.

Local stocks enjoyed a good advance. Osceola opened at 114 and advanced 3 points during the first part of the session. North Butte opened up 1/2 at 22 1/2 and improved fractionally. Lake Copper opened up 3/4 higher at 32 1/2, and after receding fractionally again advanced.

Rock Island preferred sold off to 54 before it recovered. It advanced again within a point of the opening and again sold off several points. During the early afternoon further advances were made in the general list. General Electric opened at 135 1/2 and jumped to 139. Anacoma opened unchanged at 34 1/2 and the next sale was at 37 1/2. Utah Copper opened up 1/2 at 40 1/2 and went to 43 before receding fractionally. Reports of an effort being made abroad to curtail the copper metal output had a good effect on the copper stocks.

LONDON—In the late trading on the stock exchange sentiment was cheerful. A more confident feeling obtained regarding investment issues and home rails and Canadian descriptions finished buoyant. Repurchases of mines and rubber shares were discernible.

American railway shares, which had been in the official session, became strong in the curb.

A buying movement in Liberian occurred which brought out rumors of a probable United States protectorate.

The bourses were irregular at the conclusion of the day's business. Rio Tin-tos at 65 were 3/4 above Tuesday's closing.

## NEW STEEL COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J.—The Chickamauga Steel & Iron Co., capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated here. The principal office of the company is in Jersey City. The incorporators are George W. Adams, Montclair, N. J., Robert W. Pollock, New York city, and Francis Van Winkle, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK CITY: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts for today as follows for New England: Generally fair, temperatures not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a. m. 81 12 noon . . . . . 84

2 p. m. 86

Average temperature yesterday, 78%.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal . . . . . 72 St. Louis . . . . . 80

Nantucket . . . . . 70 Chicago . . . . . 92

New York . . . . . 82 St. Paul . . . . . 82

Washington . . . . . 78 Worcester . . . . . 80

Mobile . . . . . 82 Kansas City . . . . . 82

New Orleans . . . . . 82 Portland, Ore. . . . . 72

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises . . . . . 4:32 Moon rises . . . . . 10:45 p. m.

Sun sets . . . . . 7:39 High water . . . . . 8:00

Length of day . . . . . 14:37 3:32 a. m., 8:38 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers	8	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chalmers pf.	28	28	28	28
Amplified	57 1/2	59	56 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Ac. Chemical	36	35	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am. Ac. Chem. pf.	100	100	101	100
Am. Beet Sugar	26	27	25 1/2	27
Am. Can.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Am. Car & Found.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	53	54	53	54
Am. Hide & Leather	4	5	4 1/2	5 1/2
Am. H. & L. pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Ice	17 1/4	18 1/4	17 1/2	18 1/4
Am. Linseed Oil	10	11	10 1/2	11
Am. Linseed Oil pf.	27	23	27	27
Am. Locomotive	31 1/2	33 1/4	30 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Malt M.	30	30	30	30
Am. Smelting	64	65	63	65 1/2
Am. S & R pf.	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Steel Fy.	40	40	39	39 1/2
Am. Sugar	116 1/2	117	116	117
Am. Tel. & Tel.	123 1/2	131 1/2	128 1/2	130 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92
Anacoma	39 1/2	37 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
Atchison	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Atchison pf.	98	98	98	98
At Coast Line	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	105 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	105 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22
Brooklyn Transit	72 1/2	73	73 1/2	73 1/2
Brooklyn Union	127	128	127	128
Canadian Pacific	180 1/2	182 1/2	179 1/2	181 1/2
Canadian Pac. pf.	175 1/2	177	175 1/2	177
Central Leather	27	29	27	29
Central Leather pf.	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100
Central Ohio	68	69	66 1/2	68 1/2
Chi. & West. (n.)	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chi. & W. G. W. pf.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Chi. & W. G. W. pf.	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Chi. C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70
Colorado Fuel	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Col. Southern	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Consol. Gas	12 1/2	126 1/2	124	125 1/2
Corn Products	12	13	12 1/2	13
Corn Products pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	71
Den & R. Grande	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Den & R. G. pf.	65	65	64	64
Duluth S & S. pf.	17 1/2	19	17 1/2	18
Erle 1st pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Erle 2d pf.	36	36	35	35
Erle 2d pf.	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	27
General Electric	135 1/2	159	135 1/2	137 1/2
Great Nor. pf.	121	122	119 1/2	121 1/2
Gr. Nor. Or.	49 1/2	51	49 1/2	51
Harvester	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Harvester pf.	118	118	113	115
Illinois Central	124 1/2	127 1/2	124 1/2	127 1/2
Inter-Met.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met. pf.	43	45	42 1/2	44 1/2
Inter. Mar. Marine	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Inter. Mar. Marine pf.	14	14	14	14 1/2
Int. Paper	9	9	9	9
Int. Pump	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Int. Pump pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Int. Central	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int. Central pf.	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2
Kansas City So. Co.	24	25	25 1/2	25
Kansas & Texas	28	29	28 1/2	29 1/2
Kansas & Texas pf.	57 1/2	59	57	59
Laclede Gas	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lake Nas.	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Mackay Cos.	80	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Mackay pf.	71	71	71	71
Manhattan	128	128	128	128
Minn. & St. Louis	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	47	47	47	48
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	47	47	47	48
M. & P. & St. L. pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
M. & P. & St. L. pf.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Missouri Pacific	45	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Nat. Biscuit Co.	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
Nat. Lead	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Nat. Lead pf.	102	102	102	102
Nevada Cons. Co.	18	19	18	19
N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	23	24	23 1/2	24
N. Y. A. Brake	66	67	66	67
N. Y. Central	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
N. Y. C. & L.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
N. Y. C. & L. pf.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
People's Gas	104 1/2	125 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pitts. Coal pf.	60	60	60	60
Porto Rico Sugar	81	81	81	81
Pressed Steel Car	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pressed Steel pf.	90	90	90	90
Railway Steel	28	28	28	28
Railway Steel pf.	89	89	88 1/2	89
Repulse Steel	29	29	28	28

# Latest Market Reports

# Produce Quotations

# Shipping

## A REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST

Crop Conditions Not Believed to Be as Bad as First Estimated—More Intelligent Farming Is Much Needed in All Parts of Country.

**MINNEAPOLIS**—The Chamber of Commerce blackboard epitomizes the story of the northwestern crop failure with an advance in September wheat of 28 cents within a month. Minneapolis was on a parity with Chicago when the scare started, but has gone relatively 9 cents higher. North Dakota farmers took hold of bull speculations and have good paper profits, but farmers seldom get away with speculative gains. Trade authorities and the professionals say the market has discounted the extinction of half the spring wheat crop and that final yields will show a larger return than now seems possible.

Short crops are always underestimated whereas bumper crops seldom equal expert estimates. Spring wheat harvest may contain as great a surprise as winter wheat harvest did. Minnesota and the Dakotas may have 150,000,000 or 160,000,000 bushels of their own good wheat.

Harvesting has begun in North Dakota. Usually it begins early in August, and extends into September. It will be pushed through because farmers want to catch the high prices. There will be no hoarding of grain this season. Millers are buying winter wheat heavily for future delivery and the world wheat situation is regarded as decidedly bearish, although the Canadian crop has been harder hit than that of the three states. Furthermore, the banks would discourage any tendency to hold back even if crops had been normal because they are below their legal reserve.

The sun has burned up \$500,000 worth of grain and other farm products of this Northwest. This would be a national calamity to any ordinary country but the year's new agricultural wealth of the United States is between \$8,000,000,000 and \$9,000,000,000. When corn passes the 3,000,000,000 bushels mark the failure of any other crop is sectional.

Most damage occurred in the new sections, especially North Dakota, where the farmers are poorest and least experienced. Comparatively few farmers, however, have less than half a crop. Higher prices afford some compensation but what is lost is lost entirely to the consuming public and almost entirely to the railroads, which can find small compensation in hauling hay and other feed to the unfortunate producers. What is gained is very valuable and needed experience. Farmers must diversify their crops.

If the best farmers of Holland owned all the agricultural land of Illinois they would produce more than as much as the entire Northwest now produces. The average of farming ability and effort in the Northwest is above that of the West as a whole, but few farmers do more than skim a little off the top. What is worse, they impoverish the soil. They are just beginning to discover something about rotation of cereal crops, breeding of livestock and intensive cultivation.

Oats suffered as much as wheat but oats has never been a pronounced success in this territory. Barley is bad also, but flax is fair and prices of flax are double those of a year ago. Rye is raised principally adjacent to Minneapolis. Like other Minnesota crops the rye is fair. Corn is in splendid condition. Only in recent years has corn been raised so far north to much extent and its present promise is proof of the value of crop cultivation. The greatest loss to the farmers is in forage and hay. They must import feed.

The cause of the 1910 crop failure was drought, the like of which was not seen before. Some sections had less than one inch of rain in eight months. Every-

where the ground was dry below the surface when sown.

Beyond the Minnesota line the fields presented a gloomy sight after the middle of July. Even the prairie land of Minnesota looked as gray and dry as the middle of a country road. When pierced by the spade it yielded a substance resembling ashes. The soil had been cooked six inches down. Complete failure was so exceptional, however, and partial failure so much less than currently reported that the three states should produce 50 per cent of a combined crop of all grains.

What Montana, the new agricultural state, and the Dakotas and the Canadian Northwest lose this year means a great gain for Minnesota, not merely in higher prices for her products but also in prospective agricultural immigration.

Northern transcontinental railroads regard the crop failure seriously enough, but have cause for thanksgiving when they consider the Pacific coast situation. They need not fear a lean season, barring a general business depression. They reach out in so many directions that the blighted area is merely local. Even the Dakotas can afford to pay the impending advance of 1 cent per 100 pounds in grain rates, the only opposition to which comes from Minneapolis grain interests that fear diversion of shipments to Chicago. It is difficult to see how grain from territory affected could move away from the flour city in any considerable quantity even though rates were advanced 10 cents instead of 1.

The maligned land boom has settled an immense area of raw land, bringing experienced farmers from eastern and middle western states and coaxing many unsuccessful business men and toilers from the cities. Few of the latter will succeed as farmers for several years. Some of them will, but the exodus is a benefit to the cities as well as to the country. Shifting of rural population is an educational process, which the railroads and agricultural colleges facilitate.

The abused automobile is serving its purpose, too. It saves enough of a thrifty, sensible farmer's time to pay for itself, apart from its sociological value. This does not justify the extravagance that discards old models for new ones each year, whether the machinery be automobiles or reapers or binders or anything else that creates speed and efficiency in farm operations. Continued prosperity has affected farmers like other human beings, but their feet are on the ground and their faces are pointed straight ahead.

## JULY COTTON SETTLEMENT

**NEW YORK**—Probably not less than 60,000 bales of cotton are included in total offerings for delivery on July contract to date. Up to and including July 21, licensed warehouses held 134,360 bales, for which there were certificates outstanding of 116,837 bales.

It is estimated that 150,000 bales will be needed for contract account by the end of the option period at noon July 29.

About 60,000 bales have already been engaged for export on steamers leaving New York between this and the end of the month. Practically all available space has been taken up for the purpose.

## CLEVELAND CAR SERVICE

**NEW YORK**—June car movements in the Cleveland district ran up to 57,093 cars, compared with 68,281 in June, 1909, or an increase of 9.97 per cent. For the first six months 440,700 cars were moved, compared with 372,117 cars last year.

## SHIPPING NEWS

A catch of 2000 pounds of catfish was included in the fare of the schooner W. A. Morse, in today at T wharf. This is an unusual amount for this market. The Morse also had 3000 pounds of haddock, 20,000 pounds of cod and 14,000 pounds of pollock.

Other T wharf arrivals today were: Gracie, with 4000 pounds, Harmony 73, 000, Jessie Costa 43,000, Louisa R. Sylvia 47,500, Jos. P. Johnson 30,000, Alice M. Guthrie 42,000, Georgiana 11,000, Margaret Dillon 42,000.

T wharf dealers' prices Wednesday afternoon were: Haddock \$3.25 @ \$4.50, large cod \$3.25 @ \$4.25, small cod \$2.05 @ \$3.05, hake \$1.75 @ \$2.25, pollock \$1.75 @ \$2.25.

## PORT OF BOSTON.

### Arrived.

Str Prince Arthur (Br.), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S., midse and passengers to J. F. Masters.

Str Persian, Payne, Philadelphia, midse and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk, midse and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Harvard, Crowell, New York, midse and passengers to Albert Smith.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneker, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Tacony, Wallace, Portland, Called for barges Stratford, Devon and Nanticoke, for South Amboy.

Tug James Woolley, Millin, Beverly, Mass.

Tug Ariel, Kemp, Lynn, Mass.

Tug Sadie Ross, Ross, East Dennis.

Tug H. A. Mathis, Ross, Lynn, Mass.

### Sailed.

Strs Alfred Dumois (Nor), Nipe Bay; Prince Arthur (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.; Howard, Baltimore via Newport, News; Harvard, New York; Herman Winter, do; tug Plymouth, Port Johnson, twg C R R of N J 10, calling at Salem for bds 1 and 8; str Admiral Farragut, Port Antonio; Melrose, Baltimore; sch Wyoming, Norfolk; str Governor Cobb, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Richmond, for Norfolk and Georgetown, S. C.; tugs Gwalia, Newport News, towg by Harvard, calling at New Bedford for barge Cassie; Lenape (from Philadelphia), Newburyport, towg bgs Neshaminy and Burnside, thence to Philadelphia towg bgs Coleraine, Henry Clay and Enterprise.

Cruiser Dixie, Provincetown; sch Fanne and Fay, Bangor, Me.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Korona, Demerara, etc; Coimbra, New Orleans; El Valle, Galveston; Cuba, Caribea, etc; Wavelet, Huvea, Altamara, Brunswick; Royal Prince, Baltimore; Rotterdam, from Amsterdam; Aragonia, Japan and China via Boston; Federico Fernandina; sch Emma McAdam, Calais via New Haven for New York; str Yale, Boston.

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**MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.**

FERNANDINA, July 24 — Arrd, str Barbara, Boston.

MUKI, July 26 — Sld, str Kennebec, Boston and New York, via ports.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 24—Arrd, sch Helen G. King, Boston.

NEWPORT NEWS, July 24—Sld tug Covington, towg bgs Ohio for Boston, and Lancaster for Portland.

SAVANNAH, July 25—Sld, str Nacochee, Boston.

DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 22—Ard, schr Persis A. Colwell, Colwell, Boston.

DORCHESTER, N. B.—Arrd, 20, schr Leonard C. Boston.

BALTIMORE, July 26—Ard, strs Everett, Boston, Malden, do.

CAPE HENRY, July 25—Psd in, str City of Everett, Boston for Philadelphia, towg by S O Co 95; psd out, 26, str Persian, Philadelphia for Boston.

PORT JOBOS, P. R., July 25—Ard, bari barb Onaway, Goldthwaite, Boston.

PORT ARTHUR, July 24—Sch Wellfleet, Boston.

## MARINE NOTE.

**NEW YORK**—A wireless received on Tuesday stated that the str Momaus of the Southern Pacific line, which caught fire on the Florida coast last Friday and temporarily transferred her passengers to her sister ship, the Comus, northbound, was expected this morning at New Orleans.

**TO CURTAIL THE COPPER OUTPUT**

**LONDON**—It is asserted that negotiations which have been in progress in Europe for some time past with a view to restricting the output of copper have reached a conclusion, and it is stated by certain of the parties concerned, one that is satisfactory to all the chief copper interests of the world.

John D. Ryan, F. Augustus Heinze, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Charles MacNeil and Daniel Guggenheim, who are all now in Europe, are said to have taken an active part in the negotiations with the European house chiefly concerned in the marketing of the metal.

## Transpacific Sailings.

### WESTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco.

Strmeric for Apia, Auckland and Sydney, July 20.

Sailings from Vancouver.

Empress of China, for Chinese and Japanese ports, July 27.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, July 30.

Sailings from Yokohama.

Sailings from Manila.

Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, July 30.

Sailings from London.

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, July 29.

Caledonian, for Glasgow, July 30.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Friesland, for Philadelphia, July 27.

Empress of Ireland, for Montreal, July 27.

Mauretania, for New York, July 30.

Dominion, for New York, July 30.

Celtic, for New York, July 30.

Canada, for Montreal, July 30.

Sailings from London.

M'neapolis, for New York, July 30.

## DEPRECIATION OF INDUSTRIALS

Tuesday's Sharp Break in Prices Extends Throughout the List and Some Big Losses Are Recorded.

The weakness in the share market was more pronounced Tuesday than on any previous day this year. Many new low records were made and prices crumbled easily. By far the largest losses of the industrials were made in National Lead, American Smelting, Consolidated Gas, International Harvester, Steel common, American Car & Foundry, American Locomotive and United States Rubber.

The following table gives the high, low, Tuesday's close and the decline for the year:

High. Low. Close. Dec.

Am. Beet Sugar..... 47½ 24½ 25½ 22

Am. S. Rubber..... 12½ 11½ 11½ 12½

Am. Locomotive..... 62½ 51½ 51½ 52

Am. Smelting..... 104 81½ 81½ 81

Am. Steel..... 160½ 122½ 123½ 37½

Int. Paper..... 16 9 7

Nat. Lead..... 89½ 46½ 46½ 43½

Am. S. Rubber..... 46 35 35 35

Allis-Chalmers..... 15 8 7

Am. Cotton Oil..... 68½ 52 55 14

Am. Locomotive..... 125½ 123½ 126½ 26½

Int. Harvester..... 115 101 101 14

People's Gas..... 116½ 103 103½ 13½

Am. S. Steel com..... 61½ 62½ 62½ 7½

Am. Car. Chem..... 62½ 53 53 7½

Nat. Biscuit..... 125½ 123½ 126½ 26½

People's Gas..... 116½ 103 103½ 13½

Am. S. Steel com..... 61½ 62½ 62½ 7½

Am. Car. Chem..... 62½ 53 53 7½

Int. Harvester..... 115 101 101 14

People's Gas..... 116½



Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**THE COMMONWEALTH STEEL COMPANY** wants a first-class mill hand, 20 years from St. Louis, has been enlarged and 300 or 400 additional men are needed, such as molders, chippers, finishers, etc. etc. It is recommended those living at a distance should first make application by mail. **COMMONWEALTH STEEL CO.**, Granite City, Ill.

**TYPEWRITER OPERATORS** and general office clerks wanted; family and general business preferred; must be fairly rapid and accurate; can use from 7 to 10 at once; in reply state age and past experience; salary \$10-\$12. **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**WANTED**—First-class all-around line man; wash artist. **FAIRBANKS-PIKE ENGINEERING CO.**, 201 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

**WANTED**—General fire insurance register or reinsurance clerk for Chicago's best and prominent general agents; must be willing to locate in or near or vicinity. **salary \$40-\$50.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Several bright, capable young men who have had some bookkeeping experience, to come to Chicago at once need apply; **salary \$12.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**YOUNG MAN** wanted to act as private secretary to manager of large business; must be of good personality and good references as to character and ability; permanent position; **salary \$1200.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER** who can come well recommended. Reply in own handwriting with references, stating salary etc. **H. GUNNING & CO.**, 201 Grand Ave., Chicago.

**COOK**, competent, clean; able to handle high class cooking for 30 people; **wages \$10-\$12.** Apply 5151 Cornell ave., Chicago.

**MAID**—Wanted at once, a manager of her household for a furniture factor and must be an active and experienced man, and must be able to make his own decisions, etc. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary, etc. **salary \$1200.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**GENERAL OFFICE GIRLS** (10) wanted; experience not necessary; **salary \$6-\$8.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Wanted, woman to work that knows how, and wants to work, for family of one. Call at 165 State st., Toledo, Ohio.

**HOUSEKEEPER WANTED**—Elderly woman as working housekeeper. For particulars address Box 3, Sidman, Mich.

**HOUSEWORK**—Wanted, a competent girl for general house work. Apply at 685 Clark, Elkhorn, Wis.

**MACHINISTS**—Wanted, on negligence shirts, also collar makers; steady work, good pay. **UNION LEAGUE SHIRT CO.**, 185 La Salle st., Chicago.

**MAID**—Wanted, a reliable girl for cooking, doing domestic work for family of adults and 2 children where nursery maid is kept. **M. J. STURM**, 720 Linden ave., Wilmette, Ill.

**PRINTER**—Leaving private school for public school, desiring to teach English, mathematics, expression and physical culture, and grammar school; must be college graduate. Apply to the private school principal with Miss HOBSON, Hotel Touraine, Boston, July 23; Auditorium, Hotel Cleveland, Aug. 1.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Wanted, (21) a bright, capable young ladies familiar with bookkeeping preferred, although not necessary; prefer those who are at present located in Chicago and are looking for permanent position; **salary \$1200.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Wanted, (10) wanted; experience not necessary; **salary \$6-\$8.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

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**STENOGRAPHERS**—Wanted, (25) at once for high grade concern; both permanent and temporary positions; **salaries \$50 to \$100.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHERS**—30 or 40 high grade steno graphers wanted, permanent and temporary; **salary \$1200.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHERS**—Wanted, experienced, also steno graphers. Apply at superintendent's office, ninth floor, **CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.**, State and Madison st., Chicago.

**TYPEWRITER OPERATORS** and general office clerks wanted, some exp. preferred, competent to earn \$7. **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**WANTED**—First-class; steady work, good wages to right man. **W. J. CONNELL**, 116 Clark, Ill.

**PRINTER WANTED**—Sept. 1, all around printer, country weekly; permanent position as bookkeeper or office manager; **salary \$1200.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**MAID**—Wanted, a reliable girl for cooking, doing domestic work for family of adults and 2 children where nursery maid is kept. **M. J. STURM**, 720 Linden ave., Wilmette, Ill.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Wanted, (10) wanted; experience not necessary; **salary \$1200.** **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO.**, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Wanted, office assistant wanted. **UNION LEAGUE SHIRT CO.**, 185 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## RELICS OF OLD LONDON

THIS is the Books of the Statutes of the Pavilions. 1597," is the title of an ancient record of one of the famous worshipful companies of the city of London. A rummage among the charters of privileges relating to these city institutions, and other such documents, the originals of which for the most part, are time honored old parchments, yellow with age, yet carefully preserved from the London dust of centuries, reveals quite a store of interesting information. Thus we learn that these same pavilions, a guild still prominent among the numerous worshipful companies of today, apparently possessed in ancient times practically a monopoly of all flag laying and pavement work within the precincts of old London, and were bound in return to provide whenever so required two wardens and a sufficient number of their craftsmen "to serve the said Cities."

Among the items that compose that long list of civic duties to be performed during the course of his single year of office by each lord mayor in turn, may be found the banqueting of the "Master, Wardens and Commonalty, of the Mystery of Fruiterers of London." Very long ago it was the custom for the lord mayor to receive a sample or portion from every load of fruit that passed within the city. We can easily believe that in summer time when the gardens that supplied the London of those days were full of fruit and vegetables, this peculiar privilege must have more than sufficed to keep the table of Dick Whittington and his contemporaries well stocked with the choicest fruit. Customs, however, change with the times, and an arrangement came about by which instead a yearly gift of fruit was bestowed upon the lord mayor of London, who acknowledges this generosity by feasting at the Mansion house the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers.

One way and another London certainly possesses a very fair share of the relics of the past. Many of these, too, are of the more substantial order, whose main walls and timbers seem to remain as firm and



CURIOUS OLD HOUSES.

At Holborn Bars, London. The main walls and timbers of these buildings are still firm and substantial.

solid as ever, a very good instance of which is that row of quaint old houses still standing at Holburn Bars as shown in the above illustration. On the other hand, of the less substantial kind, there are few more genuinely worthy of notice than these ancestors of modern business institutions, namely, the worshipful companies.

Some of these, curiously enough, though still in existence as corporate bodies and actively engaged in useful work of all kinds, represent trades and callings which in themselves, that is to say in their original nature, have long since ceased to play that particular art. Examples of this are the bowyers, and their brethren the fletchers, or guild of arrow makers, who as far back as the fifteenth century were united for a time as one. The armourers, the tailors-chandlers, the dyers, the cordwainers, the curriers or leather dressers, the skinners, the salters and the clothiers, are but a few of a large number of these old institutions that are today taking a leading part in the life of the city. The majority of them have fine halls and offices, where they hold their periodical courts and councils, but to a great extent the older and original halls have vanished, many of them doubtless having disappeared about the time of the fire of London in 1666. But as well as their commercial duties these companies almost one and all are extensively interested in charitable undertakings.

In some cases their funds are very considerable indeed, and certain of them maintain on their own account large and flourishing schools.

It is certainly the opinion of all artists that art is not photography. A detailed likeness of the scene or the sitter can rarely be called a work of art. But this is certain, that only the pursuit of the ideal has ever reached the greatest heights in music, painting, literature, or the drama.

It may be said that Shakespeare continually depicts the horrible in his plays, but a close study of his work will show, that side by side with that which is horrible, is always the portrayal and the triumph of the good. He gives the punishment of vice, but he also gives the highest ideal, more especially of womanhood.

In conclusion Browning's words come to the mind:

## Placing the Bible in Hotel Rooms

The great undertaking was begun in November, 1908, of placing a copy of the Bible in each guest room of every commercial hotel in America.

W. E. Henderson, secretary of the "Gideons," the Christian Commercial Men's Association, was lately in Philadelphia, coming from Minneapolis and St. Paul, where he placed nearly 4000 Bibles. Up to date more than 30,000 Bibles have been arranged for.

Mr. Henderson said: "A food inspector in Kansas said to me: 'I was staying at a hotel in Horton, Kan., and there were five traveling men at the breakfast table. By inquiry I learned that each of the five had read a portion of the Bible in his room, and was greatly pleased with the idea. I asked the landlady if the Bibles were read, and she said she had only one objection to them, and that was that they were installed. Her genial smile, however, contradicted any serious objection."

"I heard of but three Bibles having been removed from the hotels, and two of them were replaced by the men who took them. The fact that they were placed by an organization of traveling men seems to have commanded the respect of the traveling public."

The writer of the letter, besides stating his own opinions on the subject, has much that is interesting to say on the history of the movement in New Zealand.

## THE PURPOSE OF ART

THAT the sordid and horrible are not fit subjects for art may be answered in Keats' great statement: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty." Only the true and only the beautiful are worthy the great mission of art, the function of which is to inspire, to beautify, and to cheer.

It has been said that to depict the sordid and the horrible serves as a sort of object lesson, and turns people with loathing from the pursuit of it. This is surely a negative argument. Looking at unpleasant objects, whether in painting or in literature, fixes the picture in the mind, and leaves the student without the necessary complement, the positive good, which, if the object lesson is to serve its purpose, must replace it. To destroy is easier than to replace, and a reformer must do both. Nothing is truer than that a man grows like that which he is constantly looking at, and consequently it is advisable he should fix his gaze as far as possible on beauty and goodness.

To take a commonplace incident. Any one who has learned to bicycle knows that on first trying alone, he makes straight for every object he wishes to avoid, because, in his anxiety, he cannot take his eyes off the object he dreads. Only does he succeed when he manages to look ahead at the clear bit of road along which he desires to go. This is pretty true of life in general; and that is why the presentation of the ideal in art does more to turn humanity towards it, and consequently away from vice, than can be achieved by the opposite course.

Again those who regard realism as the main function of art, will naturally quote Shakespeare's words: "To hold the mirror up to nature," in support of their thesis. Surely the object of art is to give a representation of things as they are, to portray all that is real and natural. Now Webster defines "real" as "true, genuine, and permanent." Surely then, in the right sense of the word, the real must be the best and the lasting, for the real is the true. And again, are not things that are sordid and horrible more truly the abnormal? This too is borne out by Webster, who defines "natural" as that which is regular, and opposed to that which is violent.

It is certainly the opinion of all artists that art is not photography. A detailed likeness of the scene or the sitter can rarely be called a work of art. But this is certain, that only the pursuit of the ideal has ever reached the greatest heights in music, painting, literature, or the drama.

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In conclusion Browning's words come to the mind:

"Oh world! as God has made it, all is beauty!  
And knowing this is love, and love is duty,  
What further may be sought for or declared!"

Surely the scope of art should be to represent the world, not as humanity has marred it, but, as far as possible, "as God has made it."

A LETTER has appeared in the Standard by a "New Zealander" on the subject of female suffrage. The demonstration recently held in the Albert Hall has apparently roused those who are opposed to the movement to take a more active part in fighting what they evidently consider is a menace to the welfare of the nation. The letter in the Standard is entitled "An Object Lesson," and the writer regards the giving of the vote to women in England as an act of "absolute madness." "The British constitution itself," he adds, "is now apparently to be thrown in the melting pot."

In New Zealand, he thinks, women have shown a touching and implicit belief in the power of legislature to effect miracles and revolutionize human nature. He believes that in a national crisis they would be swayed by sentimental considerations, and that the question: "Shall we be better fitted to cope with a virile nation like Germany by giving the women of England a share—in time a preponderating share—in the government of the nation's affairs?" has only to be asked to be answered.

The writer of the letter, besides stating his own opinions on the subject, has much that is interesting to say on the history of the movement in New Zealand.

As far back as 1893 the franchise was

conferred on women in New Zealand. They enjoy exactly the same electoral privileges as men. Every woman over the age of 21, who has lived for 12 months in the Dominion, and six months of that time in the district in which she desires to vote, is entitled to be registered on the electoral roll of that district.

It seems that Sir John Hall, a conservative statesman, and a distinguished prime minister, had more than any one to do with the giving of the vote to women, and that Mr. Seddon was thoroughly opposed to the measure.

Sir John believed that the women's vote would exercise a steady effect on politics, and help to stem the rising tide of socialism and check the tendency to rush experimental legislation. Opponents of the measure drew pictures of households being divided, and of women being insulted at the polls. The prophecies,

a "New Zealander" says both of the advocates and opponents of the measure, have, for the most part, proved singularly wide of the mark. Anything more decorous, he says, than the actual voting at a New Zealand election it is impossible to conceive. At the same time Sir John Hall's anticipation that woman's suffrage would benefit the Conservative cause has proved utterly fallacious. At the first election at which women voted, namely, in 1893, a Liberal Labor ministry was returned, and since that time the Conservative party has never had a chance at the polls.

Speaking generally, the writer says, the women of New Zealand vote with their men folk. On one question, however, the women appear to take their own line, and that is on the subject of prohibition. The Prohibitionist vote is steadily growing, largely due, the writer believes, to the influence of the women's vote.

## Children's Department

## Literary Geography

(Celebrated cities.)

The "City of the Violated Treaty." The Eye of Hellas." Naturally the best fortified city in North America. The oldest city in the United States. The city that stands on 26 islands. The city whose fall caused an English statesman to say, "Fold up the map of Europe

## His Bill of Fare

An amusing cartoon in "Life" shows an ostrich neatly costumed in store clothes looking over a volume labeled "Hard-ware Catalogue." He remarks enthusiastically, "Nuts, bolts, door knobs! Delicious! I will order some at once."

## The Modern Speller

When little Katharine came home from school, her aunt asked her what she had learned that day.

"I learned to spell walnut," was the proud reply. "H-i-c-k, w-a-l-o-r-y, nut, walnut!"—Lippincott.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

## NUMERICAL SPELLING.

To a cipher add fifty; plus one; then add another cipher, and it equals a medley.

## ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Charades:  
1. Bed, spread—bedspread. 2. Book, worm—bookworm. 3. Pl, purr—piper.

for the next 20 years." A North American city named for an English earl. The lover of Helen. The ex-prime minister of Germany. An American capital named for a martyred President. "The Athens of the West." The city named for a Macedonian conqueror. "The City of Monuments." "The City of Churches." The daughter of Sidon and the mother of Carthage." "The Key to the East," also called "The Granary of Athens." The city whose destruction by fire decided the fortunes of a great Emperor. A capital city named for an Elizabethan courtier. A city named for the first Christian sovereign of Russia. A city named for the prime minister at the time of the accession of Queen Victoria. "The Bride of the Sea." "The Hub of the Universe." The Asiatic city in which it is 6 p. m. when it is noon in London. The famous Moorish city, the Spanish word for "pomegranate."

The cities are: Limerick, Athens, Quebec, St. Augustine, Ghent, Austerlitz, Halifax, Paris, Bismarck, Lincoln, Cordova, Alexandria, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Tyre, Constantinople, Moscow, Raleigh, Vladimir, Melbourne, Venice, Boston, Calcutta, Granada.—Youth's Companion

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## Listening to the Man "WhoKnows"

IN an interesting interview Congress Weeks related his experience on first entering Congress. He said he soon realized that a member who was thoroughly familiar with even one subject could maintain the attention of his audience better than a congressman who could talk fairly well on almost any subject.

A measure came up involving the custom of "hazing" at Annapolis, and as he was a graduate he was urged to say something on behalf of the bill.

"You may not have as good a chance for five years to speak on a subject which you so thoroughly understand," said his colleague.

He asked the speaker for an opportunity to state his views in five minutes.

"When I rose to make my little speech," said Mr. Weeks, "the members were in the usual state of disorder, talking, writing, lounging or coming in or going out. 'Mr. Speaker,' I said as loudly as I could, with the idea of making my voice heard above the din, 'I am a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis—before I got any farther, to my surprise, the noise ceased. Men stopped and looked at me with attention, as though saying to themselves,

"Here is a man who knows whereof he speaks. We will listen to what information he may be able to give.' Since then," continued Mr. Weeks, "I have found that exact knowledge on any subject under discussion will always gain the attention of the House of Representatives."

Representative Weeks still retains the square shoulders and military bearing and aspect of a naval officer. He stands six feet high and weighs 230 pounds, but walks as briskly as if pacing the quarter deck. A son of New Hampshire, he is accounted one of the strong men in the New England delegation of hard workers, and knows how to make barren soil yield crops.—National Magazine.

He that has light within his own clear breast

May sit i' th' center and enjoy bright day;

But he that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts

Benighted walks under the mid-day sun.—Milton.

To the good I would be good; to the not good I would also be good, in order to make them good.—Lao-Tzu.

human will which must cease in order that the suffering of earth may cease to appear. Evil of every sort follows from opposition to the will of God. Conforming with the will of God means not resignation to suffering but the destruction of the mortal beliefs of suffering. To say "Thy will be done" is then the affirmation of ever-present Life, Truth, Love, not acquiescence in the opposite of these. These words express the Christian's triumphant faith that there is no reality to the dark visions of material experience, and that a clearer understanding of the great fact of God's good will, His omnipotence, will cause the darkness to disappear. Christians prove that by dwelling in this loyal thought of God as the source of good only they bring to pass here and now some foretaste of the joys of heaven, which Jesus taught us to pray for on earth. This comes through the transformation of human thinking, whereby the abiding consciousness grows that God never is concerned with anything but harmony and perfection.

While Christians have prayed "Thy will be done" they have not always understood how it is that every form of self-will antagonizes their own real good. The prayer which Jesus prayed in his hour of greatest need must certainly have a deep lesson for all men. We must expect to find him then setting his thoughts in such order as must best enable him to grapple with earthly experience. Do we find him asserting his own mind or power in any sense? No. His thrice repeated prayer is, "Not my will but thine be done."

This example of Jesus in surrendering his own will to God has been misinterpreted by many devout people. They have thought that Jesus supposed the crucifixion to be God's will for him, and that in bowing thus in submission to his Father he was yielding himself to an agony which God had decreed for him. Yet if this were so Jesus would be shown to have acted inconsistently in the face of other people's trials. He did not tell the woman whose son had died that she must bow to the will of God in accepting the young man's death. On the contrary he restored the son to the mother's sorrowing heart. When he saw the men shut away from their fellows by disease he did not say to them, "This is God's will for you;" he healed them of their suffering.

It was only in realizing the nothingness of mortality and the illness of God, good, that Jesus' demonstration over the grave could be made. If he had seen these dark experiences as real and God decreed, he could not have overcome them. If he had condemned his accusers and let the hate in their thoughts find any echo in his own he would have been blinded to the perfect will of God. But Jesus claimed and accepted only the Mind and will of God, infinite good, and when most error tempted him to think that some evil thing could befall him, when most the shadows of mortal terror closed round him, then affirmed he most the nothingness of the mortal will and the aliveness of the divine. He had taught his disciples this same prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," and his resurrection proved the power of such prayer, when uttered with understanding.

Humanity seems sometimes to think that to surrender all desire of our own will or way in anything is to become supine, inert. But those who have most experienced what it means to stand for the divine ever-present Mind, as good, and all-harmonious, when error tries to make the opposite seem real, know that this requires more strength and courage and endurance than any expression of self-will ever found in a man. But with the honest desire to see only the will of God at work in our affairs comes the strength we need to abide by that choice amid the seeming turmoil and confusion of the world. Only a whole dependence upon God can make a man really strong. Self-assertion may carry along with it some followers who have not found any true dependence for themselves; but in the end the nothingness of this false sense of human power and ability and character is made clear. Its fall is often in proportion to the height of human greatness to which it has climbed. It is the meek that shall inherit the earth, shall win those victories of harmony and joy which self-will in mortals has so long striven to win, often not wholly selfishly but for the good of others. The meek will be guided in judgment, so that they shall know what it is to act in conformity with the divine purpose and to be wholly governed by God.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 27, 1910.

### Bryan and Nebraska Insurgency

WHETHER William Jennings Bryan has really been defeated in Nebraska is a question which time only can settle. To all appearances, his political opponents triumphed over him in the Democratic state convention yesterday, but the circumstances attending this matter render appearances less worthy of trust even than usual. Whatever critics may say of him in other respects, they cannot justly withhold from Mr. Bryan at this time the admiration and esteem which belong to a man in public life who makes expediency and personal advantage secondary to ultimate party welfare and popular advancement.

Mr. Bryan's standing in his state and before the country cannot be fixed by the result of a wave of emotional insurgency in the ranks of his followers, but, rather, must be measured by the calm and unprejudiced judgment of thinking people. The merits of his contention and not the bitterness of factional feeling will guide the state of Nebraska and the nation at large toward a final decision. From all that we know, and from all that we can know at present, he is striving honestly to eliminate certain influences which have for years dominated the Democratic party both to its moral and material injury. These influences are powerful, aggressive, vengeful, and he must have known when he undertook to wage war upon them, that they would be unscrupulous and unsparing in their methods of retaliation.

But the main questions involved in the contest are whether he is right, whether he is sincere, whether he is possessed of the courage to carry on the battle, even though its prosecution may seem to threaten his political ruin.

SINCE both wings of the Republican party of Ohio are eager to indorse President Taft and his administration, the party leaders see no reason why they should not soar on to more and happier goals of success.

THERE is danger that the observance of Labor day, like that of other days set apart for special and worthy purposes, may become simply perfunctory. Labor day was intended in a broad sense to mark the nation's recognition of its obligations to the honest and useful toiler, and its appreciation of his work. The intention of its founders, however, is manifestly unfulfilled when it is given over simply to a parade, in which there is no great public interest, or to excursions and games. It ought to be a day upon which the achievements of the craftsmen in every community may be displayed in an attractive way, not only that proper respect might thus be paid to good workmanship and that the desire of honorable emulation might be awakened in the breast of youth, but that the interests of local industry might be forwarded.

The mayor of Indianapolis seems to have grasped the right idea in this connection. He proposes that Labor day in his city shall be employed for educational purposes. That is, he would have the parade of the workers on that holiday take the form of an exhibition of their handiwork. It is held, and rightly, that the residents of industrial centers like Indianapolis need to be informed with regard to the products of their own cities before they are qualified to talk about them to strangers. Widespread application can be given to this thought. In most communities the residents are better informed with regard to the products of other places than they are with reference to the products of factories and workshops near their own doors.

We all know in a general way that we have mechanics and artisans all around us, but not all of us know, even in a general way, what they are capable of doing, or what they actually do. Neither the laborer nor the work of his hands is often enough applauded for the country's good. Let us make Labor day what it was intended to be, a day on which labor shall have attention and due recognition.

WHILE the scholars of the country are debating whether the noun "politics" is singular or plural, President Taft in his speech at Rockland, Me., yesterday, called it "them." But perhaps the presidential mind was thinking of the two varieties—"progressive" and "stand-pat"—that constitute the Republican brand of politics today, and thus deemed "it" plural, although a good many others may continue to think it rather singular.

### Salaries of Federal Judges

IN THE minds of the average member of Congress and his constituent there seems to prevail an impression that whatever a man's wants may have been while he was at the bar, as soon as he goes upon the bench of the federal circuit court or the supreme court at Washington they become thereby virtually negligible quantities. That elevation once attained, he is so filled with juridical ardor that house rent, servants' wages, clothing, food become of such small consideration that, when they are brought to his attention, he simply chants "de minimis," and is happy for the rest of the day.

The chief justice of the supreme court of the United States receives a salary of \$12,500, and his associates salaries of \$10,000. The chief justice of England receives a salary of £10,000, and his associates salaries of £5000. In England, where prices under free trade are lower than in the United States, the difference in the two jurisdictions is more marked than is shown by the figures. It is only fair to admit that on some circuits in the West and in the country expenses are much less than in the East or in cities, but, even so, it would seem to the impartial observer that our federal judges are an underpaid and meritorious body of men. The country can justly be proud that however small the salary on the supreme bench or the circuit and district benches, it can always count on the services of a body of men that shed honor on themselves and the nation. But when we consider how enormously the cost of living has increased and the nature of their work, we cannot but think

### Making Better Use of Labor Day

that the federal judges are treated with a parsimony that sheds no glory on a country whose public expenditures of other sorts are enormous and often prodigal.

It is not fair to ask a man to give up a lucrative practise at the bar and to go on the bench, where for the rest of his life he is to receive a salary that is generally a not large fraction of what he made in fees. He must educate his children as they ought to be educated; he must have a habit of dress, diet and housekeeping that shall be seemly and in keeping with the dignity of his office; he must lay by for the days of his retirement, and he is expected to do this on a salary about as large as the wages a millionaire pays his cook.

CHICAGO will now be boasting that it is not only the undisputed inland metropolis of the nation, but that it is now a seaboard city as well. The opening of a continuous waterway to St. Louis deep enough for barges and other craft of light draft puts it in touch by water with "the Seven Seas."

Few contrivances of modern times have promised more and fallen shorter of performance than the motion picture. With almost boundless possibilities for good as a public entertainer and instructor, its activities too often have been directed along channels calculated to lower rather than to uplift popular taste, popular knowledge and popular morality. Quite recently we have witnessed a striking demonstration of the extent to which public indignation may be aroused by the methods of those into whose hands control of the device for amusement purposes seems to have fallen.

But it is one thing to condemn these methods and another to accomplish their reformation. The belief seems to obtain among certain of the motion-picture people that there is a public demand for pictures of a low order. They either do not consider, or are incapable of seeing, that the depraved public taste to which they feel that they are now justified in catering is of their own creation. Neither do they seem to see that while, by pursuing their present methods they are attracting large numbers of patrons, they are repelling still greater numbers.

Thousands are now deprived of the enjoyment of motion pictures, because they do not care to subject themselves and their families to the exhibitions at present largely in vogue. But the large and important element of society that seeks better things should not be thus excluded, and it must soon be discovered by observant amusement managers that an extensive and profitable field for a display of their business enterprise lies open to them in the establishment of motion-picture shows of a higher grade than any now in operation. Many things that are useful and instructive and cleanly as well as entertaining still await exploitation by motion pictures. Their proper presentation will call not merely for skill but for genius in the future. The family motion-picture show is overdue, but it will arrive and be welcomed by all that is decent in the community.

A wise general never underestimates the strength of his opponent. Republican Congressman Longworth of Ohio says regarding the Democratic nominee for Governor: "Our Democratic opponents have nominated as head of their ticket a strong man; make no mistake about that." But he said other things about the Democratic nominee, Judson Harmon, which the opposition will not be so willing and eager to repeat for campaign use.

### Our Buffalo Herds Today

DOWN to forty years ago a buffalo stampede was one of the things counted as a hazard by travelers in prairie schooners across the plains. Those who can recall Capt. Mayne Reid—and he was read by nearly every American small boy of forty years ago—will remember his description of the ominous cloud of dust on the far horizon which anon became a living mass, beneath whose bounding weight the face of the earth trembled and became transformed. The buffalo herds on the great plains in his day were, in fact, composed of tens of thousands of animals.

Within little less than a generation from the time the "great hunt" began, the buffalo had vanished from his wonted haunts. Only by his departure in twos and fours into the fastnesses of the desert was he able to save himself from extinction. He had been pursued and shot down relentlessly, and, while the fever of the hunt was on, it was all he could do to save his species from annihilation.

Only a few were left, and these were scattered. Little by little they were picked up at length by the white man, now become repentant, and for thirty years an earnest effort has been put forth, by private individuals and by the government, to conserve the remnant. As a result there are now 2108 American bison in this country and Canada, the latter possessing 625. In nearly every municipal zoological garden in the United States there are a few. The number is increasing annually, and the prospects are that, in the great national reservations, American children of coming generations may see herds almost as great in size as those which were encountered ordinarily by the overland immigrant in the days of the making of the West.

NOW THAT the Republicans of Nebraska have seen fit to espouse some of the reforms that Mr. Bryan's own party has refused to take up at his bidding, perhaps the "peerless leader" will feel moved to fight under the banner that stands for the sentiments nearest his heart.

AFTER today President Taft will once more be back at Beverly. But it is to be hoped that he will not take his work too seriously for a while and that golf as well as government will claim some of his time.

POLITICAL ingratitude seems pronounced and widespread. In Nebraska, while the Democrats were refusing to follow the advice of Mr. Bryan, the Republicans took occasion to defy Mr. Cannon and "Cannonism."

THE town of Newbern, N. C., is celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of its settlement, which is a reminder that the colonial spirit is nowhere more proud than in "the sunny South."

### Real Strength of the Monroe Doctrine

IT IS said that at the sessions of the Pan-American congress the proposition of declaring an adherence to the Monroe doctrine will not be offered for the consideration of the delegates. We may congratulate ourselves if this prove to be the fact, not so much because a declaration will have been avoided that might become the cause of controversy as that the Monroe doctrine is gradually impressing itself upon the various American powers, and thus is gaining a foundation that perhaps could not be afforded by the declaration of a convention, though this would have been without doubt a valuable precedent.

For a convention like the Pan-American, composed as it is of the representatives of the South American republics, to declare formally an adhesion to the Monroe doctrine would make it necessary to define that doctrine or to make the declaration of its terms rigid enough to suit the needs of future diplomatic negotiations. It may be doubted whether at this moment such a course would be the best, and it is open to the further objection that it would involve the definition by one or more powers together of a rule of international policy that had its inception in a third power. The strongest inducement to the South American republics to uphold the Monroe doctrine and to adhere to it is a reasoned conviction based upon understanding that that doctrine as interpreted at Washington is for the good of South and North America alike. This reasoned conviction probably must come out of what we shall call a governmental as well as public opinion in South America, that experience and doctrine alike teach that no European power must gain a foothold in South America. It is much better that this opinion should grow in a normal way until it is firmly established than that its acceptance should be anticipated or forced.

After the Holy allies in concert with the King of Naples had decided in 1821 at Laybach to stamp out popular government in the kingdom of Naples, they, Russia, Prussia and Austria, adjourned to meet again and take up Spanish affairs in the old world and the new. They met finally at Verona, and the result of what happened there was that George Canning, the prime minister of Great Britain, proposed to Richard Rush, United States minister to England, that the two powers could not "look with indifference" on European intervention in South American affairs, though neither desired to acquire any of Spain's colonies. As it turned out, such a declaration was never made by the two powers, but the fruits of Canning's proposition showed themselves in President Monroe's message to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823. It is this message that forms the nucleus for what we know today as the "Monroe doctrine." It has had many constructions and much accretion through the unforeseen exigencies of international politics. It is not regarded with any particular favor by foreign powers, and there is no reason why it should if it be regarded from a standpoint that is quite opposite to that of the United States. It is, moreover, by this time somewhat vague in definitive statement, yet this is a difficulty that is more seeming than real. It is to its seeming vagueness and loosely fixed limits that it owes its strength. But there are two things in Mr. Monroe's message that have remained clear enough ever since it was written: That there must be in South America no more colonization by European powers and that they must not control the destiny of these states. There is no undue assumption of authority in this, nor does it in any way constitute a threat. It is, on the contrary, but an expression of political common sense and justice, that as these republics began their existence, so must they be allowed to continue, and as their freedom is menaced, so is that of the United States.

### The Grand Trunk Strike

WHETHER the strike on the Grand Trunk has been broken or not is a matter that must depend on the statements of the respective sides; the one fact with which the public is acquainted is that business has been dislocated, innocent people have been made to suffer pecuniary loss and the public order has been broken. To say categorically who was responsible for this would be to assume a task warranted by the knowledge of very few persons and certainly not possessed by us. But if arbitration has been offered in any reasonable way and has been made possible in any form that would give justice, those that have refused it, employees or railroad company, or both, have by their act put themselves out of touch with the sympathy of the public, and have largely forfeited its consideration. As a matter of fact, unless we are mistaken, both sides have gained somewhat of their objects, though it is not evidenced by formal recognition. The company has given wages on an increased scale, though not as high as those demanded, and on the other hand has continued to operate its lines.

But, however this may be, we hope that the company will not enforce "the rigor of the statute," for that rigor must fall alike on those that have erred and those that have in no way sought to break the law. These are the women and children; they do not as a rule care very much about the enforcement of economic rules, they prefer, rather, to have the kettle boil and to do their harmless, necessary work. There have been plenty of cases where women and children have taken part in troubles arising out of labor disputes, yet in the great majority of cases it has been their lot to have their full share of want and none of the excitement of controversy that caused it. In the case as well of the employees, it may be hard for the company to remember mercy, yet by mercy they can bind the employees to themselves as by hooks of steel, and themselves will have approved it when the hour of reflection comes. By the force of circumstances, the employee's view must be a narrow one: He has not had a chance to learn that justice is strength, but has made the pathetic mistake that ignorance always makes, that justice is only one way of putting his side of the case and that strength must mean force. "More light," cried Goethe. If he needed more light, so does a trainman that, like most of us, thinks his walk in life the only one. He confounds weakness with concession and candor with self-depreciation, but only because he has not been taught better. The weak point in the harness of both men and company is that both are afraid of generosity; not the generosity that clinks in a purse and sows unfairness with indulgence, but that generosity which means the effort to take another's view and see what he sees. If one dare this, he makes alliance with mercy and her children, kindlier, better allies far than that barren stock, "the rigor of the statute."